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CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

OF

BROWN UNIVERSITY,

1864.

Hon Abraham Lincoln
Pres. U.S.
with the kind regards
of Elisha Dyer

PROVIDENCE.
SIDNEY S. RIDER & BRO.
1865.

CELEBRATION

OF THE

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE FOUNDING

OF

BROWN UNIVERSITY,

SEPTEMBER 6th, 1864.

PROVIDENCE:
SIDNEY S. RIDER & BRO.
1865.

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KNOWLES, ANTHONY & CO., PRINTERS,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

HISTORICAL DISCOURSE

BY

BARNAS SEARS, D. D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

WITH AN APPENDIX

CONTAINING ILLUSTRATIVE HISTORICAL NOTES, LETTERS, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, EXTRACTS FROM RECORDS OF THE CORPORATION, ETC.

PREFACE.

It is but an imperfect history of an Institution of Learning during a century, that can be presented in a single discourse. Topics which had been disposed of by others, on former occasions, have therefore been intentionally omitted. It so happened that the earlier history of the College still remained in great obscurity, and yet that abundant materials for illustrating it had recently been collected in the College Library. In these circumstances, it seemed fitting, on the occasion of a centennial celebration, to present a connected view of the origin of the College, of its growth, and so much of its early history as the limited time allotted to the exercise would allow. Accordingly, the first three presidencies—those of MANNING, MAXCY, and MESSER—were chosen as the subject of discourse. Other important and interesting topics, such as the characters and services of the venerable founders and of the chief benefactor of the College; of the more active men of the Corporation; of the prominent members of the successive Faculties of instruction, and of distinguished graduates, as well as the courses of instruction and modes of discipline, could receive but little attention.

The work of selecting and arranging the papers relating to President MANNING'S administration was greatly facilitated by the care which Mr. R. A. GUILD, the Librarian, had bestowed upon them, in preparing his excellent Life and Times of Manning, published about the time that the address, or rather the major part of it, was delivered. To him, in a great degree, is the public indebted for the collection and preservation of the "Manning Papers."

The Diaries, Letters, and other manuscript papers left by Dr. STILES were not seen by the writer, till after the discourse was pronounced, when, by the courtesy of the President and the Librarian of Yale College, they were thrown open to his inspection, and those parts of them relating to Brown University kindly pointed out. The effect of the perusal of this rich collection of manuscript volumes has been to modify some of the statements in the discourse relating to a certain passage in the Life of Dr. STILES, by the late Professor KINGSLEY. Justice to the memory of that excellent man, required such modification.

For the copious extracts made in the Appendix from the Correspondence of President MANNING, from the Records of the Corporation, and from other early documents, no apology will be required by the lovers of history.

B. SEARS.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, Dec. 1, 1864.

CENTENNIAL DISCOURSE.

With this day closes the first century of the history of our University. When the sun shall have risen once more upon us, it will be just one hundred years since the corporation held its first meeting under the charter.

The founding of the College of Rhode Island was an important event;—important to the Christian denomination which originated it, constituting an era in its history by giving it an educated ministry; important to the State of Rhode Island, which is indebted to it for many of her ablest jurists, wisest statesmen and most eloquent divines; important to the country, as inaugurating a new order of things in American colleges, performing for them the office which the State had performed for the other States, that of presenting the best and purest example of entire religious liberty.

In contemplating the interests of society, there is, at all times, but more particularly in times like the present, great danger of fixing our attention upon external acts and events, and overlooking those silent but powerful internal agencies which are operating at the foundations of our whole social system. Though public men do not constitute the basis of society they work its vast machinery, and repair it, when it is out of order; and these regulators of society, in the ordinary course of things acquire both their strength and the skill to wield it, in the literary institutions where they are educated.

The men of one generation know the village boy, and see him often among his comrades, observing nothing remarkable in his case, except that at a certain period when he is nearly grown up, he disappears; and they are informed that he is put to learning, and sent successively to the academy, the college, and the professional school.

The men of the next generation know the eminent public man, and look up to him as a superior kind of being, raised up by Providence to guard and promote some of the most cherished and sacred interests of society. They eagerly treasure up and rehearse the incidents of his childhood and youth, and attribute to them a sort of mysterious influence over his later life. But true observers look elsewhere for the causes of this wonderful transformation. They know that his mind, naturally vigorous and inquisitive, has been lifted out of the scenes of common life into a higher world of thought, commanding the past and the present, and looking into the future; that here his powers are stretched to their utmost tension, opening to receive the broadest universal truths, and bending all its energies and applying all its acumen to discover their relations to each other and to particular truths and facts; and that to such Herculean tasks, habitually performed till they become easy, more than to any happy stroke of fortune, are they indebted for becoming what they are.

Herein lies the philosophy of a university education; and to this view agree all the facts of experience and observation.

Nothing is more certain in history than that New England would not have been what she is but for the New England colleges; or that the English people and their government and institutions would not have been what they are, but for the universities of Oxford and Cambridge; or that Saxony and Switzerland would not have moulded the religious sentiments, and given form to the worship and church polity of half of Europe, but for the universities of Wittenberg and

Geneva. And what a power, at this day, is the university of Berlin to the kingdom of Prussia; and that of Munich to the kingdom of Bavaria!

The liberal education given in our New England colleges is the great regulator of our whole system of education. Being chiefly disciplinary, and aiming to give the greatest perfection to the mind as such, without reference to any particular calling or profession, it gives strength and generous culture to men preparing for professional life, and renders the existence of the learned professions possible. Its salutary influence upon all the lower schools, whether public or private, though less obvious, is no less certain. It acts immediately upon those next below the college, and through them mediately upon all the others. If any government or people, therefore, overlook or undervalue a system of collegiate education, a lower state of civilization, and instability and insecurity in public and social life, will be the inevitable consequence.

Besides those features which are common to all well conducted American colleges, there are others which are peculiar to each; and it is well that it is so. The sons or daughters of a family are none the less useful or interesting from the circumstance that, along with a general family likeness, they have a marked individuality of character and appearance. Colleges are not, nor should they be, repetitions of each other. Each was the offspring of peculiar wants; was nursed in its infancy under peculiar circumstances; and consequently has a development of character, a mode of action, a kind of patronage, and a sphere of influence all its own.

One may share largely in the bounty of the State; another depend on private bounty. One may be nestled in the bosom of a great metropolis, whose princely merchants lavish upon it their gifts; another may be situated among the hills, far in the interior, surrounded by a hardy yeomanry. One may be almost exclusively the nursery and the literary

centre of a particular church,—a church that educates nearly all her own sons, and but few besides; another may be secular in its character, subserving the interests of a city, community, or state, in a utilitarian point of view. Another still may unite the distinctively religious and the secular elements under the double control of a church represented by its clergy, and of the state represented by its public officers; while a third may rest upon a foundation formed by the union of different Christian denominations, with a given distribution of power and authority.

Now who shall say that all these classes of colleges are not needed? Or that this diversity in their character is injurious to the interests of education? If they are not multiplied beyond the actual demand, preventing proper concentration of power, their diversities, by supplying peculiar wants, will obviously be an advantage.

What probably is true of most of the colleges, as to the peculiar circumstances justifying their existence, is preëminently true of Brown University. There was a preparation for it in the events which preceded it, just as clearly as there is a preparation in nature for a blossom on its stem. In order to present the evidence of this completely, it will be necessary to bring several distinct topics within our observation.

In giving a true picture of the times, we shall be obliged to touch upon subjects that were then in controversy. The Baptists and Congregationalists of that period did not stand related to each other as do their successors and representatives of the present day. They differed materially on the subjects of experimental religion, ministerial education and liberty of conscience; on none of these points is there any perceptible difference now. In respect to personal piety and religious liberty, the Congregationalists have approximated to the Baptists; in respect to ministerial education, the Baptists to the Congregationalists.

Our present interest, therefore, in these subjects, is not controversial, but purely historical. If occasionally we find a little sharpness of expression, even in such excellent men as Dr. STILES and President MANNING, we ought not to be surprised. Least of all will such things disturb us, or excite our passions, at this distance of time and in such altered circumstances. Were we to avoid such topics as uninviting, we should fail to comprehend the spirit of the century which gave birth to our University

It will be our duty to correct many misapprehensions, and, in some instances, to vindicate the honor of the founders of the college, which, from ignorance, we may believe, has been unjustly assailed.

The relations of ROGER WILLIAMS to the religious party he left behind him in Massachusetts, may be regarded as indicating, with tolerable accuracy, the relations subsisting between the Baptists and the Congregationalists of New England in the 18th century. Time had, indeed, somewhat softened the asperities of the preceding century; but the antagonism of principles remained the same.

As the New England colleges were the bulwarks of the church, it is to them that we are to look for the ecclesiastical spirit of the times.

At the middle of the last century, there were but two colleges in New England, the one at Cambridge, the other at New Haven. Both were exclusively under the government of the Congregationalists, and wholly devoted to the maintenance and advocacy of their creed and church polity. Both colleges were founded by good men; and nobly have these venerable, and now magnificent, seats of learning answered the purposes of their being. But, by some strange fatality, it was not given to those otherwise excellent men, to recognize, as do their descendants, the good qualities of the Roger Williams Baptists. At any rate, they did not extend to this class of men a very cordial welcome, but treated them as disorderly brethren, if not as heretics.

We have said that one of the points of difference between the two parties related to experimental religion. For half a century there had been a decline of spirituality in the Congregational churches. Here let the excellent Dr. WISNER, formerly pastor of the Old South Church, Boston, speak for Massachustts, and the Rev. Dr. DUTTON, of New Haven, for Connecticut. "The door," says the former, "having been professedly as well as really opened for persons without piety to enter the church, as a natural consequence, there soon ceased to be any let or hindrance to their entering the ministry. And there is painful evidence that previous to 1740, many of this description did enter the ministry."

The latter says: "In the beginning of the 18th century, from 1700 to 1735, we find that religion in New England was in a very low condition. It had degenerated into lifeless formalism, like a tree whose bark and external form are complete, but whose heart and strength have decayed. The distinction between those who served God and those who served him not, was passing, and had in a great measure passed, away."

The preaching of Whitfield and his associates, which commenced in New England in 1740, created a schism in the Congregational churches. The smaller number of the clergy favored revivals of religion, and the pointed, personal style of preaching adopted by the revivalists. But the great majority, with the two colleges at their head, opposed the whole system. The Baptists, in every place, sympathized warmly with the former, being strenuous advocates of experimental religion. Indeed, of the many Baptist churches, which sprang up in different places at this time, the greater part were the immediate fruit of those revivals, and off-shoots from the New Light Congregational churches.

The Baptists of that period repudiated altogether, the idea that men, by natural birthright and education, were entitled to the privileges of Christian discipleship; and the

further view, consequent upon this, that, for the sacred office of the ministry, personal piety was only a desirable qualification, while learning was indispensable. They strenuously maintained that the purity and spirituality of the church should be guarded, by shutting the door, as far as possible, against the admission of unconverted members; and the ministry, by closing the pulpit against the entrance of men of unhallowed feet. It could, therefore, be only with extreme reluctance, that they should ever send their candidates for the ministry, to those schools of learning where totally opposite views prevailed.

Both the contending parties held a questionable position in regard to ministerial education. Because of the abuse of it by the one, in accepting it as a sufficient ministerial qualification without piety, the other, in the majority of instances, went to the other extreme of discarding such education altogether. But there were men,—and among these were the founders and early friends of the College,—who saw this subject in its true light. They saw the necessity of avoiding the errors of the one party, and of overcoming the prejudices of the other. In what other way could their object be so well accomplished, as by establishing an institution on their own principles, and thus presenting to their brethren the means of education, against which there could be no reasonable ground of objection? This is just what our fathers attempted to do. While they founded for themselves a college, they adhered strictly to their principles in regard to piety, as an essential ministerial qualification. On no topic did President MANNING discourse more clearly and pointedly than on the incongruity of one's preaching a gospel, to which his own heart is a stranger. To the graduating class of 1789, he says: "To place in the professional chairs of our universities the most illiterate of mankind, would be an absurdity by far less glaring, than to call an unconverted man to exercise the ministerial function."

How great the necessity was for establishing a college with such an end in view, will appear from the fact, that even in England, out of two hundred Baptist ministers, only thirty or forty could read the Greek testament, while in America, not more than about seven or eight of the pastors of the sixty Baptist churches were liberally educated. Dr. STENNETT said: "The groundless prejudices which have a long time prevailed among many good people of our persuasion, will, I hope, in time, subside."

The Rev. FRANCIS PELOT, an eminent Baptist clergyman of South Carolina, on receiving an appointment from the College to act as its agent, said, in his letter of acceptance to Dr. MANNING, (formerly) "I was no great favorer of the institution, lest the purity of the Gospel should suffer, as is very often the case, by men whose learning was their only recommendation for the pulpit." President MANNING, at a later period, alluding to the success of the College in promoting the interests of religion and liberty, speaks of it as having the effect to make the denomination in general "look with a more favorable eye upon literature."

The founders of the College, lamenting the prevailing ignorance produced by such prejudices, and foreseeing the result of superior education among their brethren, resolved to give to the denomination an institution for which it might have a natural predilection, and in which it might take an honest pride. The object was legitimate; the success, complete. A respectable body of Christians, hitherto, for the most part, indifferent to education, instead of remaining in a state of obscurity and inefficiency, were induced to embark in a great public enterprise for their own improvement and for the general good, in which they were to take, not a subordinate, but a leading part. Thus they no longer stood as suppliants at the doors of others, not knowing whether they were to receive generous treatment or not; but they held an independent and honorable position, well adapted to inspire self-respect and confidence.

In contemplating the importance of this undertaking, more apparent now than it could have been a century ago, we are liable to overlook the great difficulty of achieving it under the circumstances of the case, which were always depressing, and sometimes, as in the war, truly appalling. The unrequited labors and the many and great sacrifices of the men who cradled this institution in its infancy, and carried it through the storms of the Revolution, cannot be too highly commended; and a grateful posterity will be slow to forget them.

In order to understand the origin of the College as connected with the great struggle of its principal founders for religious freedom, we must consider the critical juncture in which they were called to act.

Like the present, it was a time of intense agitation, both in Europe and America. By the issue of the contest between England and France for India and Canada, the old landmarks were removed. England, elated by her territorial acquisitions in both hemispheres, began to hold a lordly language toward her American colonies, little adapted to win their affections. Both England and France were then blindly adding fuel to those volcanic fires which could not be suppressed by force, and which, when they at length broke forth, produced the two great revolutions which marked the close of the last century.

During these disputes between England and her American colonies, just one century ago, our fathers broached doctrines of liberty, more far-reaching than they themselves apprehended. Great ideas have a logic of their own. They do not stop where their first advocates often stop, short of their legitimate conclusions, but move steadily on to their ultimate consequences.

The doctrines of liberty, which grew up under oppression, not only acquired strength to throw off British authority, but what more nearly concerns us now, they shook the foun-

dations of that ecclesiastical oppression from which our persecuted fathers suffered so much.

At the very time when the heralds of civil liberty were proclaiming their doctrines throughout all the colonies, oppressive ministerial taxes were enforced upon the Baptists, and even upon the Baptist ministers of Massachusetts and other States, with a rudeness and a wantonness of power, which was adapted to render the laws authorizing such acts odious, and which actually had the effect of exciting a wide-spread indignation. It was in this dark hour of adversity that the College was planted, with the express design of unfurling a standard of liberty in matters of religion, around which all the sons of freedom might rally, and of raising up a class of men who could loudly proclaim and ably advocate the principles in which the foundations of the College were laid. Here we see an efficient agency working at the right time. The course of historical development had brought on the period when the public mind was prepared for such announcements as the following made by MAXCY: "In proportion as the civil power has interfered with religion, it has debased and corrupted it. Such is the nature of true religion, if it exists at all, it must be free." If the College had done no other service that to state with clearness, fullness and precision these fundamental, and almost self-evident principles, and to lead the way in abolishing religious tests in schools of liberal learning, and in excluding all sectarian instruction from the course of study, that were honor enough.* What other institution in the country, beginning at a time when it would be exposed to obloquy, and incur violent opposition, has with equal devotion, and for so long a period, been the strenuous advocate of entire liberty of conscience? Through the whole century, these same voices of liberty, like pealing bells chiming out their music, have been uttered. From the lips of every succeeding President, the refrain begun by

*Appendix A.

MANNING has been repeated till the present hour. But enough has been said by way of justifying the establishment and continued existence of this University. We therefore pass to other topics.

There have been so many misapprehensions and erroneous statements touching the origin of the College, and the parties engaged in the work, that it becomes necessary to enter into particulars on this point.

A special interest in the education of young men for the ministry in the Baptist churches was first manifested in the Philadelphia Association. After several measures had been taken for encouraging and aiding such young men, a project was formed and steadily kept in view, of founding, in some one of the colonies, a college for the better accomplishment of their object. Inquiry was first made with reference to South Carolina, as to its being a convenient and suitable place for such a college. The denomination there were comparatively strong, and such men as HART and PELOT, if once embarked in the enterprise, would be efficient agents for carrying the design into execution. But after all the ground had been carefully surveyed, from Georgia to Massachusetts, the conclusion finally reached was, that no colony furnished so many and so great facilities as the colony of Rhode Island. Here, the denomination was numerous, having a church in every town, and numbering, in its communion and among its adherents, about two-thirds of the entire population. Here, the government was chiefly in the hands of men of liberal sentiments and catholic spirit, from whom a charter, reflecting the same sentiments and breathing the same spirit, could be obtained more easily than elsewhere. And it could not be doubted that a college, sustained by such an influence from abroad, and planted in such a congenial soil, would prosper and not want for patronage and endowments.

It was with the definite view of carrying out this project, that MANNING, a young graduate of Princeton College, who

had been selected for the purpose, visited Newport, accompanied by his friend, the Rev. JOHN SUTTON. The evidence of all this is now so plain and so abundant as to need no labored argument.* President MANNING, who could not be mistaken on this point, after speaking of the dissatisfaction of the friends of the College with one feature of the charter, as drawn up by Dr. STILES, and of their determination to have a new draft of it made, adds, "Consequently application was made to the Philadelphia Association, *where the thing took its rise.*" The Rev. MORGAN EDWARDS was undoubtedly the first projector of the College. Speaking of the manner in which the subject, when first named by him, was received, he says, "The first mover for it, in 1762, was laughed at, as a projector of a thing impracticable." Dr. WILLIAM ROGERS says, in his funeral sermon on the death of EDWARDS, "The College of Rhode Island is greatly beholden to him for his *particular activity* in procuring its charter." EDWARDS himself says that MANNING "went to Rhode Island government and made the design known." BACKUS, the historian, who lived at the time and was himself a member of the corporation, corroborates all these statements. First, he says, "The Philadelphia Association obtained such an acquaintance with our affairs (i. e. those of the denomination) as to bring them to an apprehension that it was practicable and expedient to erect a college in the colony of Rhode Island, under the chief direction of the Baptists;" and in another connection, he completes the account in respect to MANNING, in these words: "As the Philadelphia Association were for erecting a college in Rhode Island government, *they fixed their eyes upon him* as a proper leader in the affair."

Quite a different version of this transaction has been given and currently received. It is substantially as follows: A young man of catholic spirit, by the name of JAMES MAN-

* See Appendix B.

NING, who happened to be a Baptist, came, as a lover and promoter of learning, to Rhode Island, to inquire into the expediency of founding a seminary of polite learning for the education of the young men of the colony. On his arrival at Newport, he sought an interview with a few individuals of piety and learning, from different Christian denominations, and laid before them his plans. At this meeting, in which men of different religious creeds and political parties were represented, arrangements were made for founding a college on the most catholic principles, for their mutual benefit. This is a very pleasant piece of romance. A part of the evidence has already been given; the rest will appear in the sequel.

Another representation, equally unfortunate, is found in the Life of President STILES, by the late Prof. KINGSLEY. That excellent man and acute critic was evidently misled by statements and allusions in the papers of Dr. STILES, which, for want of a knowledge of the facts alluded to, and others which are a key to these, he misunderstood.

From his account of the origin of Brown University, it will be sufficient for our purpose to select the following passages:—

"At what time, or by whom, the project of a college in Rhode Island was started, is matter of doubt."

"What part of the scheme, so far as perfected, was his, is not known."

"That Mr. STILES was chiefly employed in the collection of facts, on which all proceedings, in an affair of such importance, were to rest, there is no doubt."

"To aid in forming some practical scheme for establishing the proposed college, Mr. STILES had instituted an enquiry into the number of Congregational, Presbyterian and Baptist churches, not only in the colonies, but in Great Britain and Ireland." "The probability was, as he estimated it, that the Presbyterians and Congregationalists would be able to contribute four or five times as much as the Baptists; and that

the former, if they were pleased with the thing, might furnish the greatest number of students."

"Accordingly, a committee was appointed to draft a charter of a college; and of this committee, Mr. STILES and Mr. WILLIAM ELLERY were designated to prepare such an instrument for their consideration."

Tot verba, tot errores, we regret that we are obliged to say. He concludes by remarking that Mr. STILES "would, no doubt, have taken part in building up this new institution, *if he had thought such a course consistent with his duty;* nor is there reason to believe, if he had lived to see the eminence which Brown University has attained, that any of its friends and patrons would have more rejoiced in the event."

The spirit of these observations appears to be kind and charitable. But because of the eminent character of the writer, and the extensive circulation of his book, it is the more necessary to point out its mistakes.

The facts turn out to be quite different from what he supposed, and the various points which he regarded as uncertain are now settled and rendered certain.*

A perusal of MANNING'S correspondence would have led to an entirely different conclusion. But his papers were not, at that time, known to be in existence.

Let us now consider, for a moment, in what an unenviable light it presents Dr. MANNING and his friends. There was, according to this view, a project to found a union college in which the different denominations should have a part in proportion to their numbers and strength. Mr. STILES was chiefly employed to collect the facts preparatory to a common action, from which it appeared that the greater part, both of the funds and of the students, would be furnished by the Congregationalists. At a meeting of all the parties, a committee, consisting partly of Baptists and partly of Congregationalists, is appointed to draft a charter. It is

* See Appendix C.

drawn up by the two Congregational members, and presented to the whole committee, and approved. At length, it was carried before the legislature with a petition for its adoption. But all at once, as it was on the eve of being passed into a law, a certain Baptist member discovered that it did not give the whole control of the college to his party. An alarm was therefore sounded; the whole party rallied its forces, and, after various delays and contests, they succeeded, by a strong vote, in changing entirely the basis of the agreement, thereby depriving their Congregational brethren of their proper share in the government of the college. For this reason, Dr. STILES chose to have no farther connection with the institution.

The belief, expressed by Prof. KINGSLEY, that none would more rejoice in the *present* prosperity of Brown University than Dr. STILES, were he still among us, is a handsome compliment to the living; but it would have been more pleasant to them, if it had not been coupled with a tacit reflection upon the founders of the college.

It is too much like saying, that though there were some questionable things about the manner in which Rome was founded, and furnished with its population, the Romans were a very respectable people in the time of the commonwealth.

With what feelings of astonishment would President MANNING have listened to such a recital! What strange emotions would have arisen in his manly breast, to see himself represented as a party to such a transaction!

But the facts are not so. The whole account is founded in misapprehension. With the original conception and plan of this College, Dr. STILES and Mr. ELLERY had nothing to do. There was, on the part of the real originators, no intention of founding a college with powers *equally* divided between them and others. There was no preliminary meeting of men of different denominations. There was no mixed committee representing such denominations. Mr. ELLERY

was not named at all, and Mr. STILES only as a personal friend, to aid the committee, not as a member of it. Fortunately, we have President MANNING'S own clear and definite narrative of all these transactions. It runs thus :—

"In the month of July 1763, we arrived at Newport, and made a motion to several gentlemen of the Baptist denomination relative to a seminary of polite literature, subject to the government of the Baptists. The motion was properly attended to, which brought together about fifteen gentlemen of the Baptist denomination, at the Deputy's house, who requested that I would draw up a sketch of the design against the day following. That day came, and the said gentlemen, with other Baptists, met in the same place, when a rough draft was produced and read. Accordingly, the Honorable JOSIAS LYNDON and Colonel JOB BENNETT were appointed to draw a charter; but the said gentlemen, pleading unskillfulness touching an affair of the kind, requested that their trusty friend, Rev. EZRA, now Dr. STILES, might be solicited to assist them. This was opposed by me, as unwilling to give the Doctor trouble about an affair of other people. But they urged that his love of learning and catholicism would induce him readily to give his assistance. Accordingly their proposal was consented to, and his assistance obtained.*

It would hardly have been worth while to notice so particularly this mistaken view of the origin of the college, were it not that, with the best intentions, great injustice is thereby done to its venerable founders.

The first act under the charter was the meeting of the corporation, held at Newport, the first Wednesday in September, 1764, "for founding," as stated in the records, "and endowing a college or university within the colony and Providence Plantations." It is from this meeting that we date the founding of the College, though the charter was granted six months earlier.

* See Appendix D.

The next step taken by the corporation was to seek out a place, where, for the time being, a preparatory school might be commenced as the embryo of the future College. The town of Warren was selected for that purpose, with the understanding that young MANNING should have opportunity to preach in connection with his work of instruction. Indeed, it was arranged by the friends of the College, on the one hand, who had no funds for his support, and by certain persons in Warren, on the other, who desired that a church might be formed there, that he should remove to that place at his earliest convenience, for the double purpose of opening the Latin School and founding a church. In this way, it was hoped he might provide for his own livelihood till the corporation should be able to assume his support.

On the 13th day of April, 1764, immediately after his arrival at Newport, he set out for Warren, as the place of his destination, to make preparations for the reception of of Mrs. MANNING, who followed a week after, accompanied by their friend, HEZEKIAH SMITH.*

He immediately commenced preaching, and opened his Grammar School; and in November following formed a church, of which he was made pastor. In this humble office of village preacher and school teacher, he continued for about eighteen months, when, in September, 1765, at the second meeting of the corporation, he was elected President.

The first College class, consisting of three, was formed immediately after. The first student who entered the College was WILLIAM ROGERS, then but fourteen years of age, afterwards the Rev. Dr. ROGERS, whom others present, as well as myself, have heard preach in this place.

The second year, the President was assisted by a tutor; for, at the close of that year we find this record: "The Rev. President MANNING'S conduct for the year past, and his engaging Mr. DAVID HOWELL, a tutor of the College,

* See Appendix E.

is approved of." It was certainly a singular felicity enjoyed by this first President to have his conduct formally "approved of" by a vote of the corporation. If this vote was intended to refer particularly to his policy, the corporation was determined to make sure work of it; for, by an additional vote, "Mr. MANNING was instructed to follow the same methods of instruction and government of the College as heretofore pursued by him." At any rate, he was well indorsed.

In 1767, the third year after the opening of the College, the church in Warren built a parsonage, designed to accommodate the President, his assistant, and the students. The corporation voted that £23 "be paid Mr. MANNING, for the board of his assistant." It was in this year that the Rev. MORGAN EDWARDS was sent abroad as agent to England, to solicit funds, in which he was very successful.

In 1768 the corporation met again in Newport. This was the last of the five annual meetings held in that place. At this time a committee was appointed to select and recommend the most suitable place for the College edifice.

In 1769 the first Commencement was held. The first oration ever pronounced in the College was on "The advantages of Liberty and Learning,"—a good key-note for all time to come. Of the first seven graduates, the majority became eminent public men.

The location of the College was now to be fixed, as a College edifice was required. Doubtless the great interest manifested by the public in the first Commencement served to strengthen the desire and sharpen the appetite of the competitors from different towns for securing the location for themselves. Four counties contended for the honor. But when it appeared that the amount of the subscription in each place was to enter into the question, as an important element, the competitors were reduced to two, Providence and Newport. The competition was sharp, and the delibera-

tions protracted. The decision was in favor of Providence; and the officers and students were accordingly directed to repair to this place at the opening of the summer term, in May, 1770.

We have now reached a point where the distinctive features of the College will begin obviously to appear. It will be shown, as we proceed, that it was, to a great extent, modeled after the College of New Jersey, as Yale College was modeled after that of Cambridge. This circumstance suggests a comparison which will bring out not a few facts hitherto unnoticed. Yale College was founded just sixty-four years after Harvard, and Brown University just sixty-four years after Yale; the year 1700 being the dividing line between these two periods.

At first, students from Connecticut were sent to Cambridge, as a few Baptist students were sent to Princeton. Not only were Cambridge University and Yale College similar in their character and in their courses of instruction,—most of the early instructors and trustees of the latter having been educated at the former,—but, with the exception of the corporation, they had a similar organization and mode of action.

Both were entirely in the hands of the Congregationalists. Both were chiefly, and one exclusively, under clerical control, and all the students were put through a system of divinity according to a particular platform which the Professors were required to subscribe. Both were strict in their views of church polity, the President of one dismissing a Professor for being an Episcopalian, and the Trustees of the other dismissing a rector and a tutor for the same reason. Both were aided by the State and were brought partly under its control. Both were governed, in part, by the same laws. In both, the Faculty consisted of a President or Rector, and three Tutors; each Tutor carrying the same class through a course of studies for three years, and the President complet-

ing the instruction in the fourth. Both, in entering the names of the students upon the roll, placed them according to their social rank. Both inflicted, with a liberal hand, corporal punishment by a mode of boxing, in a peculiar attitude, which may now be reckoned among "the lost arts."

But we find ourselves breathing quite a different atmosphere, in almost all respects, as soon as we come within the enclosure of the College of New Jersey and the College of Rhode Island, as Princeton College and Brown University were then called. Here, a parallel, the reverse of the preceding, offers itself. They were both free from all interference whatever on the part of the State. What President WITHERSPOON said of Princeton College, might be said of Brown University. "The College of New Jersey," he observes, "is altogether independent. It hath received no favor from the Government but the charter."

Both Colleges originated in a plan formed by members of an ecclesiastical body out of the State, and the particular States of New Jersey and Rhode Island were both selected on account of the congenial sentiments of the people. Both, at the very beginning, appointed numerous collecting agents, and even requested all the members of the corporation to act in that capacity.

Both commenced with a President as sole instructor, aided, after a little time, by one tutor. Both, in their need, sent abroad financial agents to England and to the South. The first Presidents of both had under their charge a Latin School, in addition to the College. Both had a College edifice of the same form and dimensions, our University Hall being a copy of Nassau Hall. Both these edifices were seized during the Revolutionary War, occupied as barracks, and frightfully dilapidated by the soldiers. The Presidents of both, in the period of the Revolution, were chosen members of Congress. The successive Presidents of both were eminently eloquent and popular preachers, and pastors of

churches, at the same time that they acted as instructors and heads of Colleges. The houses in which they preached were, in both instances, built with special reference to the accommodation of the Colleges, particularly at the Commencements. Both had substantially the same kind of laws, usages, and rules of etiquette and order, even to the peculiar stamp of the foot by the visiting officer at the door of a student's room, which no student was allowed to counterfeit. In both, corporal punishment was prohibited by law. In both Colleges, oratory was a leading study, as it was the distinguishing talent and accomplishment of their respective Presidents.

But the most important feature in which they agreed, and in which they differed from their sister colleges in Cambridge and New Haven, remains to be mentioned. They were ardently devoted to the cause of religious freedom. First, there was a purer spirit of liberty, in matters of conscience, in Rhode Island, New Jersey and Pennsylvania than there was in Massachusetts and Connecticut. President WITHERSPOON said, in 1772, that he was "a passionate admirer of the equal and impartial support of every religious denomination, which is perfect in Pennsylvania and the Jerseys." In the next place, the College of New Jersey, as well as that of Rhode Island, possessed a liberal charter. "This College," says President WITHERSPOON, in another place, "was founded, and hath been conducted, on the most catholic principles."

On these, and on many other points, there was a strong feeling of sympathy between the Presidents of the two Colleges. MANNING was a warm admirer of his old President, the eloquent DAVIES. While the preaching of WHITFIELD and his followers was opposed at Cambridge and New Haven, it was received with special favor in the Colleges of New Jersey and of Rhode Island.*

* See Appendix F.

We return from this digression and resume our narrative. By arrangement of a committee of the corporation, the President, on his removal from Warren to Providence, was provided with a temporary home at the house of Hon. JABEZ BOWEN, which stood on the corner of North Main and Bowen streets. Prof. HOWELL lived in the north part of the town; the students were dispersed in different parts of it. The College exercises were held in the second story of what is now called the Meeting Street School-house. There was also here, as there had been at Warren, a Grammar School, under the charge of the President. The Commencements, for the first six years, were held in the church of the Rev. Mr. Snow, which stood where the Beneficent Congregational church now stands, which was then the only meeting-house on the west side of the river. In the contemporary account of the first Commencement held in Providence, it is said: "On Wednesday, was celebrated the second Commencement in Rhode Island College. The parties concerned met at the Court-House about 10 o'clock, from whence they proceeded to the Rev. Joseph Snow's meeting-house. The members of the Grammar School joined in the procession. Before the assembly broke up, a piece from Homer was pronounced by Master Billy Edwards, one of the Grammar School boys, not nine years old." This promising boy was the son of Rev. Morgan Edwards.

Some of the votes passed at the meeting of the corporation in 1770, the day after the Commencement just mentioned was held, are highly characteristic. It was "voted, that the Chancellor, the President and the Secretary, be a committee to authorize any gentleman to take and collect subscriptions in any part of the world." It is to be hoped that the same liberal spirit in regard to receiving subscriptions, will always be manifested in this University. It was no sudden impulse that moved the corporation to pass this vote. At its very first meeting in 1764, more than seventy persons

were appointed to collect money in Rhode Island, in Massachusetts Bay, in Connecticut, and in the western part of the continent, which was not then the Pacific coast or the Gold Regions; but, strange as it may seem, it embraced Cape May, Baltimore, Brandywine, Philadelphia, New York and Pignut Hill.

Another vote passed at the meeting held in 1770, reads thus: "Voted, that the thanks of the corporation be given to the Rev. Mr. Snow and his society, for the use of their meeting-house yesterday; and also that they repair all damages that were occasioned by the throng."

It was also "Voted, that the corporation do approve of what the Committee for building the College and the President's House have done in the business;—and that they be empowered to cause the stones on the College lands to be made into a wall, and to fill up the holes from whence such stones were dug." Whether this unique phraseology, designed to clothe the committee with full power to make a stone wall, is due to the academic or the legal lore of its author, we shall not attempt to determine. From the records of the same meeting, we learn that an agent was authorized to obtain contributions for the College at Hilton Head.

The struggles and the successes of the College, from this time onward, for a period of twenty years, appear distinctly in the correspondence of the President.

June 1, 1771, he wrote to Dr. Ryland of Bristol, England: "The College in this place, consists of twenty-three youths, five of whom are to leave us in the fall. The institution calls for the vigorous exertions of all its friends—on account of the unreasonable opposition made against it. I am cheerful under the hopes of its rising, at some future period, to the joy of its friends and the denomination, as well as the mortification of its enemies." The result has far exceeded his expectation; for while its friends rejoice in its prosperity, its enemies have ceased to exist. An impartial

age has succeeded, in which all are happily agreed in the liberal views maintained by President MANNING.

In February of the next year, 1772, he wrote to the same: "The College edifice is erected on a most beautiful eminence in the neighborhood of Providence," then connected to the College by a winding road, and lying along the river and cove, with a population of about four thousand. "Our building is so far completed," he adds, "as to receive the students, who now reside there, the whole number of which is twenty-three," about the same as the two preceding years. Referring to Professor HOWELL and himself, he observes, "two of us are employed (as teachers,) and we stand in need of further help." "May we not expect some further assistance."

July 10, 1772, he published the following card: — "Whereas, several gentlemen have requested me to take and instruct their sons, this may inform them, and others disposed to put their children under my care, that the Latin School is now removed and set up in the College edifice." One of the six graduates of the same year became teacher, under the President, of the Grammar School, and in 1774, eight of his pupils entered the College.

Such a preparatory school was the more important, as great efforts were made by men unfriendly to the College, to prevent students from entering. President MANNING says, "The institution calls for the vigorous exertions of all its friends, on account of the unreasonable opposition made against it;" "the last Commencement acquired us considerable reputation amongst the literati of New England; and, had we not to contend with the inveterate enmity of the New England clergy, it would have added to the number of our scholars; but they take unwearied pains to prevent any from coming; but, thank God, they don't govern the world."

These representations cannot rest on mere suspicions,

springing from the natural jealousy of rival sects and interests, but must have referred to well known acts. They were mentioned by others, and even by clergymen of "the standing order," who were the particular friends of MANNING. Nor does he mention these facts in his private correspondence only; but in a public baccalaureate address, he said that "the institution, though liberal and catholic,—aiming at the good of mankind in general, and always studious to maintain a good agreement and harmony with others," "had not been so happy as to pass altogether without censure; and that, from some whose friendship it had sought, and would highly esteem." He appealed to the class, who could all testify to "the generous, firm and impartial manner in which they had been treated," to vindicate the honor of the College, by the purity of their conduct and the usefulness of their lives.

These clouds soon passed away. The well known elevation of the President's character, which lifted him infinitely above all intrigue and dishonesty, made it impossible for such enmity to continue except in base minds; and the effect of the Revolution which soon followed, was to disseminate the principles of religious liberty, and to mitigate, though not at once wholly to destroy, the spirit of intolerance and bigotry. The College itself contributed not a little to this happy result.

In 1773, the President speaks of the number of students as being thirty, and amongst them "many promising, pious young men." He had already sent out "three eminent ministers," "their age considered," and "another, promising as fair," had just entered upon his work. One of his pupils, a young attorney at law, was already at the head of his profession in the colony.

"I hope," he says, a few months later, "to see the College on a more respectable footing, should I live to an advanced age; and, if not, I hope posterity will reap great advantages from it."

Though a serious man in character and purpose, he could unbend at times,—"*desipere in loco*,"—as we see from a note of his to his intimate friend, the Rev. Mr. SMITH of Haverhill. After regretting that he and Mrs. MANNING were obliged to return from Boston without visiting him, as he had intended, he says: "Now, therefore, as I am tied to College, pray take Mrs. SMITH and the heir apparent, and the new chaise, and come and take up your station for a week or two on the hill of Providence, where I will insure you excellent good water, the best my home affords, and our good company." In the same letter, he speaks of having made a tour into Connecticut, in the vacation, where he preached fifteen sermons in fourteen days, seven of which were in the houses of his Congregational brethren.

It had been the intention of the Faculty, that is, of the President and Professor HOWELL, to omit the public exercises at the Commencement, from an apprehension that the class would be unable to interest a public audience. The class, with a modest assurance, judged otherwise, and asked for permission to try. The result justified their expectation, for they performed their parts so well as to receive "universal applause." Mr. SOLOMON DROWN, afterwards Professor, was the valedictorian.

The most important acts of the year 1774 appear to have been the addition of a third instructor, by the appointment of a tutor, Mr. JOHN DORRANCE, and the resolution passed by the Baptist Society, "to build a meeting-house for the worship of Almighty God, and also for holding Commencement in." A vote was also passed by the corporation, "that £10 be added to Professor HOWELL'S salary, upon his removal from his present dwelling (at the north end of the town) to the neighborhood of the College edifice.

In 1775, such was the excited state of the public mind, in consequence of the rupture with the mother country, that it was thought inexpedient to attempt to hold Commencement

exercises, though there was a graduating class of ten. Mr. MANNING had previously been "called away to the Southern States," and, "on his return," to use his own language, "a revival engaged his attention till that fatal 19th of April following, when hostilities commenced at Lexington."

In 1776, the Commencement was held in this house for the first time. One of the orations on the occasion was written and delivered in Hebrew: but President STILES, of Yale College, went even beyond this; for he once delivered an oration there in Hebrew, Chaldaic and Arabic.

In just three months from that time, the British fleet entered Newport Harbor, and the Royal army landed on the island. "This brought the camp in plain view from the College, with the naked eye." "The King's army," says the President, "is in sight of my house." Upon this, "the country flew to arms, and marched for Providence; then, unprovided with barracks, they marched into the College and dispersed the students, about forty in number. The President gave notice to the students, "that their attendance on College orders is dispensed with until the end of the next spring vacation." He should have said 'till the end of the war;' for the interruption, instead of being limited to six months, continued for six years. "The town," he afterwards said, "became a garrison; and the apprehensions of an attack, and the daily alarms to which we were subjected, induced numbers of families to retire into the more interior parts of the country."

In 1777, September 3d, the corporation met in this house privately, and, without any public exercises, conferred degrees on seven young gentlemen, who had studied, the greater part of the year, without instruction.

The next meeting of the corporation was held nearly three years later, in May, 1780, "to transact," as it was said in the call, "business of the highest importance." The record says: "President MANNING presented a proposal for revi-

ving the College, containing the terms on which he would begin to instruct the youth, who might apply for education, which was approved, and he was accordingly ordered to begin."

What thoughts, meanwhile, occupied the mind of the President, may be inferred from his correspondence. He wrote to all his ministering brethren, "who were capable of teaching Latin, to engage in the business immediately." He wished to have new classes ready to enter and fill up the College as soon as it should be reöpened. To one of these, a former pupil, he wrote, urging him to open a Latin school in his parish, as "a nursery for the College," and to use all his influence to induce his people "to educate their children."

If we consider how discouraging all the circumstances then were for any special efforts in behalf of education, we shall be struck with the good President's zeal, which seemed to increase as the obstacles to be overcome were multiplied.

Scarcely had he, on the 10th of May, 1780, entered the vacant College edifice, recently occupied by the army, and commenced his bold attempt, single-handed, to revive the College in those troublous times, when it was seized, while he was preaching in the town on Sunday, and used as a hospital for the French army, and held by them for a period of two years.

And yet, he was not discouraged. He continued to give instruction, probably in his own house; and a part of the class who took their degrees privately in 1782, "had pursued their studies," it is expressly said, "under President Manning." Although there was no Commencement in 1782, the corporation met, and their acts are among the most important in the history of the College, leading to its complete restoration.

The Providence Gazette of September 7th, 1782, announces the event in these words: "It is with pleasure we inform

the public, that the affairs of the College in this town, which have been greatly interrupted by our public difficulties, were happily revived on Wednesday last. It was resolved that the edifice should be directly repaired, and ample provision was made for instruction."

We learn from the records of this memorable meeting, that three individuals, who were juniors when the College was disbanded in 1776, were, upon inquiry as to their proficiency, admitted to the degree of A. B., in connection with those who had studied privately with Dr. MANNING. Furthermore, votes were passed to present a petition to the Assembly, for such a modification of the charter as is required by our becoming independent of the British Parliament; to break the old seal of the College, which contains the busts of the present King and Queen of Great Britain, and devise a new one, to be made of silver; to pay the President according to agreement entered into in 1780, at the rate of £60 a year, for his services during the recess,—a period of two years and four months,—deducting the amount, about one-third, which he received for tuition; to expend £200 "to make the top of the College secure, mend the windows in the rooms which will be immediately wanted, and repair a sufficient number of the said rooms, for the use of the students," the remaining windows to "be stopped with boards;" to represent to the General Assembly "the necessity this corporation is under for want of the interest due on the money (£900, their fund,) which they have lent to the State; to draught a petition to the Continental Congress, stating the account for the rents due, and damages done the College edifice during its occupancy by the American forces and the troops of his most Christian Majesty;" to open "a subscription for raising, not exceeding £300, for the sole purpose of repairing the College edifice," the money so subscribed to "be repaid with interest, out of the first money raised by the corporation;" to appoint a committee to ar-

range all the College papers, which are now loose and in a scattered condition, and to bring into town the College Library, which, owing to the public confusion, has, for several years, been in the country.

These extracts introduce us into a busy scene, where everything is in motion for recommencing operations in the College.

In the published account of the Commencement in 1783, it is said: "It cannot but be pleasing to the friends of literature in general, and to the inhabitants of this State in particular, to see this young seminary thus emerging from its ruins into respectability and importance."

But the ever active President was not satisfied. Seeing the absolute necessity of an increase of funds, he wrote to a friend in England, in a beseeching manner, among other things, the following: "The College has not yet received a name, for want of a distinguished benefactor. Such a person we should be glad to find in England." We, however, who live at this day, are content with the result of MANNING'S unsuccessful appeal to his British friends. Our fathers, at last, put their trust in Providence, and they were not disappointed.

At this time, 1783, the attention of President MANNING was turned to a subject, which has since engaged the thoughts, and called forth the efforts of many of our wisest and best men. "Several pious youths," he remarks, "who promise fair for the ministry, having picked up some grammar learning, have applied to me to know whether any way can open for their assistance in getting an education. This has led me to think of a plan to assist such." The plan of President MANNING was to have a standing committee appointed by the corporation, with power to assist such young men as should, upon examination, be found to give special promise of usefulness. "I was long since convinced," he adds, "that a plan of this kind would be vastly servicea-

ble." Thus, this far-sighted and benevolent educator saw dimly, in the distance what, in our day, in his own College, has grown into a well adjusted system of scholarships. Nothing would have given him more heart-felt satisfaction than to have seen in operation, in his own day, just such a system, as has been adopted here within the last few years.

For the first year after the revival of the College, as in the first year of its existence at Warren, the President was the only teacher. In 1783, he was assisted in the work of instruction by the appointment of Mr. ASHER ROBINS, as Tutor. The records of the meetings of the corporation, about this time, contain acts highly characteristic of the condition of the College. Among them, are votes to authorize the President to go abroad and solicit donations, "to preserve the Institution from dissolution;" to present a petition "to his most Christian Majesty to patronize this College;" to appoint a committee "to solicit immediately subscriptions for the College, in Providence and Newport," to appoint three agents to solicit donations in different parts of America, and one to go to Europe; to approve of the address to his most Christian Majesty, drawn up by the Rev. Dr. STILLMAN and Dr. WATERHOUSE, and to address a letter to Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN to accompany it, "to forward said letter so soon as possible, with the address, to the King of France; and to send a duplicate of each by the first conveyance, to Mr. HOWELL, to be communicated to the French minister at Philadelphia, soliciting his influence in our favor." If his most Christian Majesty did not interest himself in the affairs of Rhode Island, or sympathize with our fathers in their efforts in favor of liberty and learning enough to become a patron of the College, the fault was not theirs.

At the meeting of the corporation in 1784, BENJAMIN WATERHOUSE, of the University of Leyden, was appointed Professor of Natural History; and JOSEPH BROWN, Esq., Professor of Experimental Philosophy. It was also "Voted,

that the corporation will proceed to establish professorships in the various branches of learning, as fast as suitable persons can be found to undertake them, and that the President and Professors be requested to enquire after suitable persons for such places." This appearance of courage in the appointment of Professors, is accounted for by a statement made in a letter to Dr. RIPPON of London, in which it is said that those distinguished gentlemen "engaged to give lectures in their respective branches, without any expense to the College, while destitute of an endowment." Such generosity on the part of men of science, is worthy of all praise; and adds another to the many proofs that the College was established and raised to respectability, by the efforts of unselfish and noble-hearted men.

It was at this time, that Mr. JAMES BURRILL entered the College. The Hon. TRISTAM BURGESS, in his Eulogy, says: "Dr. JAMES MANNING, one of the first scholars, teachers, and orators of the age, then presided over that institution." After speaking of MANNING'S rare eloquence, and of the manner in which he "taught and illustrated the principles of his divine art," he goes on to say: "Here did BURRILL form his style and manner, warmed and purified by fire from the divine altar of MANNING."

Rev. C. EVANS of Bristol, writes to MANNING September 5th, 1785: "I take this opportunity of informing you that, at our late annual meeting of the Educational Society here, I obtained a vote in favor of your College, respecting the many valuable books we have to dispose of, and am empowered to send such as I may approve of. I shall take an early opportunity of doing this."

President MANNING had written to different friends in England, representing the wants of our Library. Among other things he had said: "The great objections which operate against us, are the want of an apparatus and Library, and the want of Professors. Our Library consists of about

five hundred volumes, most of which are both very ancient and very useless, as well as very ragged and unsightly. Last Fall, the state of the College was laid before the Associations in New England and Philadelphia, which strongly recommended to all to make collections for improving it."

Similar representations had been made to GRANVILLE SHARP, who interested himself in behalf of the College, as we learn from a letter of his to President MANNING, dated "Old Jewry, London, 20th February, 1785: I received your obliging letter by the hands of Mr. DROWN, who seems highly worthy of the excellent character you gave me of him. My best thanks are due to you for the satisfactory intelligence of the safe arrival of the books which I sent for the Library of the College in Providence, and also for your full and explicit account of that very useful institution."

MANNING'S reply to this courteous letter is preserved, and the tone of it is alike honorable to both parties. He says: "I have the pleasure to inform you there is an evident alteration for the better, in the morals of the people throughout this country. Religion begins again to raise her drooping head; and what affords me peculiar satisfaction is, that a spirit of moderation prevails beyond what has been known since the first settlement of New England. The various denominations of Christians are cultivating a spirit of brotherly love, by unreserved intercourse with each other."

In the vote of thanks to Mr. SHARP, the corporation speak not only of his "valuable donation of books," but also of "his attention to the interests of this College." In the records of the next year, we find the following appropriate vote: "Voted, by the Fellows and Trustees, that the degree of Doctor of Laws be conferred on GRANVILLE SHARP, Esquire, of London, in the Kingdom of Great Britain."

At a special meeting of the corporation, held March 13, 1786, the President, having given information that he had been elected by the General Assembly, a delegate to repre-

sent the State in Congress, and having requested leave of absence for the purpose, it was voted "that in case the Rev. PEREZ FOBES, of Raynham, can be induced to take the charge of the Institution, as Vice-President, the corporation will agree to the request."

The manner of President MANNING'S election, was somewhat peculiar. "There was a vacancy in the delegation, and the General Assembly, who were to fill it, were sitting in Providence. No one in particular had been proposed. One afternoon, Dr. MANNING went to the State House," from curiosity, and "was introduced on the floor and accommodated with a seat. Shortly, Commodore HOPKINS rose and nominated President MANNING,— and therefore he was appointed."

To his friend GORDON, the historian, then in England, he gave his reasons for accepting the appointment. "Don't imagine," he says, "that I mean to exchange the sacred for the political character, because I have accepted an appointment to a seat in Congress. It is purely with a view to obtain, if possible, a grant to compensate the rents and damages for the use of the College edifice during the war."

In respect to his feelings as a Christian and as a Christian minister, he wrote, but a little time before, to Dr. RIPPON, whom he had more than once expected to visit as agent of the College: "I almost give over the expectation of seeing my English brethren till I meet them above, the prospect of which often gives me pleasure. Then I hope to see and converse with the whole family at home, without the aid or necessity of pen and ink. In the mean time, I feel my obligations to diligence in the business of my holy calling."

On another occasion, regretting that he could not do all he would, he wrote to a friend: "As the term of human life is so short, and the sphere of our activity so contracted, it behooves us to exert ourselves to fill it up to the utmost, with acts of public utility, especially in promoting the interests of the Redeemer.

The remaining part of MANNING'S administration, though full of interest, presents no new features of special importance to the historian. We shall, therefore, omit all the extracts we had made, except one passage which will serve as a fitting close.*

In a letter to Dr. RIPPON, dated April 7, 1786, he said: "Both the College and the congregation are, I hope, well provided for during my absence (i. e. while in Congress). The latter are now looking out for a minister. I ever declined the pastoral charge of the church, as quite incompatible with my engagements to the College, though I have preached, administered ordinances, visited the sick, attended funerals, &c., for the last fifteen years, without assistance. Convinced that I cannot hold that place, with advantage to them, and hold the presidency of the College, I have strongly recommended to them to obtain, if possible, a minister; and they are now looking out for one. But there is little probability of their finding the man soon on this continent. A man of letters, politeness, strict piety and orthodoxy; of popular talents, possessed of a good share of human prudence, and no bigot; in a word, a truly Christian orator is the man they want."

Such was his conception of a model preacher; and who would attempt to improve upon the picture thus briefly sketched? This language was almost prophetic, for five years afterwards he writes: "The people of Providence have chosen Mr. MAXCY for their minister." How must he have rejoiced, first, in the honor of having such a pupil, excelling in the very things in which he himself excelled; and secondly, in seeing such an eloquent Christian orator appointed as his successor in the pulpit! Could he have foreseen that his young friend would also succeed him in the presidency, his joy would have been complete.

A new era in the history of the College, now opens before

* See Appendix G.

us. The first President died July 24, 1791, and, after an interval of little more than a year, the College was committed to the care and guardianship of Mr. MAXCY, then but twenty-four years of age, who, for several years acted as President, under the title of Vice-President. The career of this remarkable young man indicated a high order of genius. He entered the College at the early age of fifteen, was graduated with the highest honors of his class, was appointed tutor while yet a minor; at the age of twenty-three, was ordained pastor of this church, elected Professor of Divinity and Trustee of the College. The next year he entered upon the duties of the Presidency. He was the youngest man that had ever held that office in this country.

As a man of letters, he had greater resources and more varied learning than President MANNING. As a writer, he possessed a more brilliant imagination, and a more exquisite sensibility to every kind of beauty. As an orator, he surpassed him in vigor of thought, elevation of sentiment, and splendor of diction; but was less popular in his style, less commanding in person, manner and voice; less winning and graceful,—though with his small, or rather, short person and slender voice, he had a glow of enthusiasm, and of inspiration, as it were, and a clearness and neatness of enunciation, that rendered his whole manner dignified and impressive in a very high degree.

As a man of practical judgment, and safe views on all subjects, inspiring universal and unlimited confidence, President MANNING was undoubtedly his superior; and this may have been one of the reasons why MAXCY was, for so long a period, only Vice-President. However that may be, his genius and learning had the effect to attract public attention, and draw students to the College, and to add materially to its literary reputation.

During his brilliant career of ten years, men were educated and sent out into all the professions, whose eminence

and public influence will not suffer in comparison with those of the graduates of any other period.

In the order of his mind, it has been well remarked, he bore some resemblance to ROBERT HALL. He possessed the same majesty of thought, splendor of imagery, and delicate perception of the beautiful. A single sentence from him will better illustrate this than any labored description. Speaking of the Supreme Being, he interrogates:

"Who covered the earth with such a pleasing variety of fruits and flowers? Who gave them their delightful fragrance, and painted them with such exquisite colors? Who causes the same water to whiten in the lily that blushes in the rose? Do not these things indicate a cause infinitely superior to any finite being."

We must not, however, suppose him to be indifferent, or a stranger to the severer studies, and to the exact sciences. Mathematical studies he earnestly recommended to his students on account of their disciplinary influence. He justly remarks:

"They are definite, closely connected in all their parts, and bend the mind to truth by rigid demonstration. The habits of attention and acuteness you acquire in mathematical science, will accompany you in your other literary labors, and manifest themselves in the productions of your own genius."

The field of natural philosophy was one which afforded him special delight. He loved to contemplate the various phenomena of nature, and to resolve them into the operations of original and universal laws. His discourses abound in illustrations of the truth of this remark. He, himself, says:

"The seeming irregularities and disjointed appearances in the natural system, stimulate curiosity to discover their hidden connections. The mind, from its tendency to order and systematic arrangement, proceeds, with pleasure, in resolving particular facts into general principles, ascertains

the connections between them, until it renders the theatre of nature a coherent and magnificent spectacle."

In these words, President MAXCY, unconsciously gave a true picture of his own mind and its native tendencies.

As might be expected from his own pure taste and polished diction, he was a great admirer of the ancient classics, and urged upon his pupils the diligent study of those imperishable monuments of genius. He addressed to them these words:

"No study is so well calculated to bring forward and invigorate the powers of youth as the study of languages." "The beneficial effects of these have been so conspicuous in the greatest statesmen, orators, poets, and theologians, that we ought unquestionably to retain them, and hold them as an important and essential part of education."

Of the importance of oratory, his own art, he, of course, entertained a very high idea. He lamented that it was so much neglected in our schools of learning.

"We should expect," he says, "that oratory would be studied with the greatest assiduity and zeal; and that no means would be left untried to facilitate its acquisition."

In this example, we see that the seed sown, first by DAVIES, in the mind of MANNING, and then by MANNING in the mind of his pupil, fell into a congenial soil; and that MAXCY'S appreciation of the principles taught by both, and his success in acting on them, went hand in hand. A system of education that can be prolific in the production of such men, needs no other commendation.

In MAXCY we find no abnormal development or one-sided culture, but a symmetry of faculties and harmony of parts, all uniting to produce a sound and comprehensive thinker, and splendid Christian orator. He was not only an accomplished scholar, but a model teacher and President. His fine analytic powers, his logical acumen and metaphysical discrimination, made every subject, upon which he touched, as clear as sunlight.

His luminous language added to the effect of his rich and varied thought. His teaching was not mechanical, producing a given amount that could be measured like a piece of cloth; but formative, instilling tastes and biases which grow stronger and stronger till they appear in their maturity in manhood. Would that his example in this respect were more generally followed.

But perhaps the greatest influence of President MAXCY upon his pupils was, after all, owing to the fact that he was in the highest sense, a Christian gentleman as well as a brilliant scholar. Although, in the government of the College, he uniformly maintained strict order, he was obeyed more from love than fear. He was not a stern minister of justice, dealing out with official coldness the exact measure of punishment due to each offender; but he was a man of generous nature and fine sensibility, and was slow to break down the spirit of one who had erred merely from youthful indiscretion. He was the personal friend of his pupils, aiding them in their embarrassments, and remembered by them more as a benefactor than as the head of a College police. He had no enemies among those who were, or had been, his pupils. How happy the fortune of the young men, who, while they were kept under all proper restraint, passed four of the most important years of their lives, as to the formation of their character, under the perpetual sunshine of his loving, cheering, inspiring influence! Listen to the affectionate words with which he took leave of one of his classes:

"Before I part with you, I feel it my duty to declare, in this public manner, that your moral conduct and literary proficiency, have excited sentiments of the highest esteem and most cordial friendship, in the hearts of those who have had the care of your education."

That is as it should be; and is equally honorable to both parties, giving some meaning to the stereotyped phrase, "the government is strictly paternal." Here we find the

secret of that universal affection and respect for him, expressed by those who were so happy as to be numbered among his pupils.

There was, in my judgment, one drawback to his character, which, historical fidelity requires to be mentioned. Like so many other men of genius, he was evidently deficient in that caution, that uniform prudence, and that steadiness and power of will, which are necessary to a complete administrative character. In all other respects, he was an extraordinary man.

Let us now descend from the eminent position of President Maxcy as a representative of learning, to some of the lowly routine duties and petty details of the President's official life. A certain portion of them could not have been very refreshing to a man of his tastes. That part of the administration which relates to "commons," will strike the present generation of students as not a little novel. The hazards and vexations of providing commons for students, can be learned in some manner from the records of the corporation. In the first place, large provision for boarding was to be made, with some uncertainty about its being all called for; and hence, there was a liability to a pecuniary loss for some one. But who was to sustain such loss,—the steward, the corporation, or the students? The bills for board, it must be confessed, were not always paid. Whom did that particularly concern? After considering these and still more intricate questions, liable to arise, we shall not be surprised at such votes as the following:

"*Resolved*, That every student who shall neglect to return to College, after the expiration of the vacation, shall be charged the whole amount of his commons—except one shilling and three pence, per week." (This last amount being charged for servants.)

"*Resolved*, That in respect to the operation of certain laws complained of as a grievance, by George and Thomas Hazard, Esquires, of Newport, whereby their sons respectively are required to pay full

board to the Steward, during their absence the winter past, said board be remitted so far as is consistent with the circumstances of the Steward in the necessary provision of fuel and domestics."

"*Voted*, That the account presented by the Steward be referred to a committee, and that such part of it as may be just, be paid."

"*Voted*, That the Steward write to the parents and guardians of all students of this College, who live in this State, in arrears for College dues, to make payment in one month, and to inform them that in case of their neglecting to avail themselves of this notice, recourse must necessarily be had to the law, by putting their bonds in suit; and that all such students as live out of this State, be allowed two months for payment before suit."

At a later period, a similar motion was issued, offering as a reason, that "the circumstances of the College officers render any longer delay inadmissible." We find frequent instances in which the Professors collected the fees for tuition, and went without their salaries if they were unsuccessful. Again:

"*Voted*, That the Steward shall not be permitted, on any pretence, to sell any spirituous liquors to the students, except cider; and that his bills shall not be presented to the parents or guardians of the students, unless all the articles he supplies, are distinctly specified, with the price of each,—and in failure of the observance of this law, the Steward shall be displaced."

The President and other members of the committee appointed to procure a Steward, reported that they had "conversed with the late Steward, on the subject of his providing for the students till next Commencement; and that he will, if $2 00 be advanced to him, and the board at eight shillings and sixpence, including sweeping of rooms, &c.;" that they had also "conversed with Mr. B. of Rehoboth, who will engage in the stewardship at eight shillings per week—but cannot begin in less than three weeks from the present time,—Whereupon,

"*Voted*, That Mr. B. be elected Steward of this College, on the

terms proposed,—and that till that period, the students be at liberty to procure victualling for themselves."

"*Ordered*, That the late Steward be called, to know when it will be convenient for him to move his family from the College. Mr. R. attended, and said he would remove this week: Whereupon, Ordered, that Mr. R. remove his family out of the College edifice this week."

"*Voted*, That in future, the Steward collect the tuition money."

"*Voted*, That Messrs. SMITH and RUSSELL be a committee to procure a suitable person for a Steward to the College, and that they notify the want of one, in the next Providence Gazette, and request any person inclined to engage, to apply to them in order to make a contract."

"*Voted*, That Colonel RUSSELL and JOHN SMITH, Esq., the committee for conferring with the Steward, be requested to ascertain what compensation he will require to supply the commons annually; he to advance the money, and to apportion the amount quarterly on the students."

The President represented to the corporation, that the students had repeatedly signified to him, that, as many of the necessary articles of life had diminished in price, they conceived the price of commons should be also reduced. An interview was, in consequence, had with the Steward, to whom it was proposed to deduct nine pence per week from the board; to which he consented.

Five weeks afterwards, the representation was renewed, complaining also of the quality of provisions and a want of cleanliness in the cooking. It was, therefore, "Voted, That —— be a committee to confer with the Steward and the committee of the students, on the subject aforesaid, except as far as relates to the price of board."

"*Voted*, That, in case the Steward shall neglect or refuse to take bonds of the students as the law directs, he shall be considered responsible therefor, to all intents and purposes."

Next, we find the following laconic communication from the Steward: "Gentlemen of the corporation of Rhode Island College, I will thank you to release me from the contract for supplying commons for said College, and from any other duty appertaining to said office." It was, therefore,

"*Voted*, That the above recited resignation of the Steward be accepted, whenever all the arrears due to him from the students shall be fully discharged, and not before."

These must suffice as specimens of this branch of the literary history of the University. Another, occupying about the same space in the records, and quite as unique in its character, must be omitted for want of time. It is that part of the business of the corporation, which relates to an interesting lottery, in which the College engaged in order to procure funds.

Though the Presidency of MAXCY was not of long duration, many eminent men were educated under him. It is only necessary to mention the names of Judge WOOD, of Massachusetts; the Hon. SAMUEL W. BRIDGHAM, and NATHANIEL SEARLE, eminent lawyers of this city; Hon. WILLIAM BAYLIES, of Massachusetts; Chief Justice WHITMAN, of Maine; the Hon. JOHN HOLMES, of Maine; TRISTAM BURGESS, of this city; ABRAHAM BLANDING, of South Carolina; DAVID KING, of Newport; BENJAMIN SHURTLEFF, of Boston; Professor BENJAMIN ALLEN, and the Hon. JAMES TALMADGE, of New York; JEREMIAH CHAPLIN, President of Waterville College; HENRY WHEATON, the well known writer on the Law of Nations; and Judge PITMAN and JOHN WHIPPLE, of this city.

President MAXCY resigned his office, and the Rev. ASA MESSER succeeded him in 1802. Under President MESSER'S wise and skillful administration, the College prospered:—its finances were improved; its means of instruction extended; and the number of students greatly augmented.

That he early took a high rank in the College, as a

scholar, is evident from the offices which he held. He was graduated under President MANNING, in 1790. He was appointed Tutor, in 1791. He was reäppointed the next year, and his salary was doubled. In 1796, when the Professorship of Languages was established, he was made the first Professor; and in 1799, he was made Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. His salary was greater than that of any other Professor.

Of my old President, I cannot speak but with respect and affection. He had a vigorous and manly style of thought, and was a genial, pleasant teacher. In discipline, in his best days, he was adroit, having a keen insight into human nature, and touching at will, skillfully, all the chords of the student's heart. Rarely was he mistaken in the character of a young man, or in the motive to which he appealed, in order to influence him. Foibles and weaknesses, he treated with some degree of indulgence; but vice and willful wrong, he treated with unsparing severity.

In government, he followed no abstract principles,—which so often mislead the theorist,—but depended on his good sense in each case, giving considerable scope to views of expediency. The student who attempted to circumvent him, was sure to be outwitted in the end. On account of his great shrewdness, he was sometimes called "the cunning President." One of the many anecdotes related of him is, that he kept in his room a bottle of picra for sick students; and that every one who came to him to be excused from duty on account of headaches, found it necessary to swallow a dose before leaving the room.

He had some marked peculiarities of manner, such as an unusual gait, in which his small-clothes, lower extremities, and swinging cane, performed a conspicuous part; a swelling of the cheeks when displeased, accompanied with a quick, gruff utterance: and in earnest public discourse, a muscular force and over-strained emphasis, with a peculiar

gesture, as if he would grasp his subject in the extended downward curvature of his right hand and arm.

His individuality, both in body and mind, was strongly marked. He was altogether unpoetical in his nature. His language had no coloring of the fancy; but was naked, plain and strong. His economy, which was proverbial, extended even to his words. His tendencies were rather to science than to literature, and in the latter part of life, as is often the case, more to practical wisdom and prudence, than to either.

He was a powerful and sound moral reasoner, and no thoughtful young man, who listened to his Sunday evening discourses, could fail to carry away impressions not easily removed. I well recollect the effect upon my own mind of many such passages as this:

"Yes, young gentlemen, on the same principle that you deny the existence of God, you must deny the most plain mathematical axioms; you must deny your own existence; you must deny the existence of anything and everything in the lump. None but a fool, none but a madman can say in his heart, 'there is no God.'"

His was not a mind to leave its own impress on that of his pupils. As he was independent himself, so he wished his pupils to be. He had no imitators, he wished to have none. The many eminent men educated under him had no other resemblance to each other, than freedom from authority. There is among them no uniform style of thought, resulting from its being run in the same mould. Even among the undergraduates, there was a personal independence of character and thought, and a manliness of deportment and self-respect that gave a certain air of dignity to the two upper classes. Each man was expected to develop and retain his own individuality, without being schooled down to tameness, either by the Faculty or by the collective will of his fellow students. If he did right, it was his own act; if he did

wrong, he would scorn to say that it was because he did not dare to do right.

President MESSER was a warm advocate of religious liberty, as were both his predecessors. "This literary institution," he says in a letter to an English friend, "was founded by men who breathed the very spirit of religious freedom. The charter is congenial with the whole of the civil government established here by the venerable ROGER WILLIAMS. Of the value of this spirit of religious freedom, no man, perhaps, has a higher estimation than I myself."

It has already been intimated that the College prospered under Dr. MESSER'S administration. In the time of both his predecessors, the Faculty was small, and the resources of the College limited. Under the former, in the latter part of his presidency, there were two professors,—both without salaries,—and two tutors.

Under President MAXCY, the professorship of languages was established; and the Faculty then consisted of the President, a lecturer, two professors and two tutors.

During Dr. MESSER'S presidency, there were, a part of the time, two professors, three non-resident lecturers, three medical lecturers, and two tutors.

The finances of the College improved in a corresponding degree. In 1804, the College was endowed and received its present name.

It was a fortunate circumstance for him, that his name could be associated with that of the chief benefactor of the College. Posterity will never cease to honor the memory of the Christian merchant, whose princely liberality raised the College from a state of want to comparative independence, and furnished it with the means of giving an education worthy of its origin. If to JAMES MANNING belongs the honor of planting the University, to NICHOLAS BROWN belongs the honor of sustaining it. Beside endowing the College, he

presented to the corporation the fine edifice, called Hope College, during Dr. MESSER'S presidency.*

We will close our account of President MESSER, by presenting a description of him and of his character, by two of his most distinguished pupils, one at the beginning, the other at the end, of his administration.

The first is from the Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY. His words are:

"Dr. MESSER sustained his position as President of the College, in a highly creditable manner, and was generally esteemed and beloved by the students. He was regarded as a man of even temper, honest in his purposes, free from prejudice, and well adapted to exercise that kind of authority which pertained to his office. He always met his class with a kindly spirit and manner, and never assumed any offensive official airs, or did anything that seemed designed to impress us with a sense of his superiority. He was often very familiar in our recitations, and sometimes introduced anecdotes that we thought more remarkable for good humor and appropriateness, than for the highest literary refinement."

The second portraiture is from the pen of the Rev. Dr. PARK, who says:

"His manner of walking was a noticeable symbol of the reach of his mind. He swung his cane far and wide, as he walked, and no observer would doubt that he was an independent man; he gesticulated broadly, as he preached; his enunciation was forcible, now and then overwhelming, sometimes shrill, but was characterized by a breadth of tone, and a prolonged emphasis, which added to its momentum, and made an indelible impression on the memory. His pupils, when they had been unfaithful, trembled before his expansive frown, as it portended a rebuke which would well nigh devour them; and they felt a dilating of the whole soul, when they were greeted with his good, and honest, and broad smile."

* See Appendix H.

In this rapid sketch, we have brought down the history of the College to a period where it is proper to close. The delineation of the labors of the living, must be left to the future historian. It would be impossible to go into details, at the present time, without touching upon points in which many living persons are concerned; and it would be an offence against delicacy, to pass these under review so long as the actors are on the stage. So much, however, may be properly said, that the next presidency was highly successful in respect to the number of students who entered; the character of the instruction given; the public buildings erected, and the funds of various kinds contributed, during the period.

The individual who filled that office is too well known, as a distinguished educator, to need any delineation of his character or work from us. He directed the whole power of his intellect and force of his character, to the work of instruction and discipline,—acting vigorously upon the minds of his pupils, arousing their energies, stimulating thought, and forming in them habits of severe study and patient investigation. He aimed especially at simplifying knowledge, by going directly back to elementary principles, and avoiding, for the most part, the circuitous path of studying other men's opinions. His aim was not so much to impart knowledge, as to develop the power of original thinking.

The same qualities of mind that made him an effective teacher, drew around him a corps of instructors whom he inspired with his own spirit, and by means of both, a system of instruction was established, which placed the University in the first class of American Colleges.

Indeed, the growth of the College has been steady and uniform from the beginning; and each successive period has been but a more advanced stage in the increase and development of its resources.

In looking back upon this long period of four presidencies

already completed, of which all, except one, were of protracted length; and considering the great number of classes, which have successively gone out from this University, it is grateful to know that there are still living, representatives of all these presidencies but the first, and that they are here to-day.

It is a rare felicity to enjoy such a meeting. The undergraduates, who were born during the last presidency, greet those, this day, who listened to the instructions of MAXCY.

Our bosoms swell with grateful emotions when we look upon this goodly company of Alumni, and have the proud consciousness that one mother bore us all; and that she now, in this first gathering of her whole family, looks benignantly upon all her sons, and gives them her blessing. Let our household affection be here revived, and the feeling of brotherhood bind us together more closely than ever; and let one sentiment possess all our hearts, and one resolution be formed in all our minds, to maintain, under all circumstances, the honor of the family, and to care tenderly, and provide liberally for our common mother, who, by her forming hand, and assiduous nurture and discipline, has made us what we are.

From this historical sketch of the origin and fortunes of the College, now venerable with the experience of one hundred years, we perceive that it has been, throughout this whole period, true to its professions, to its original policy, and to its excellent charter. Founded, endowed and controlled chiefly by one denomination, it was designed to form a union with other denominations so far as was consistent with its leading object. There was an admirable balancing of interests, direct and collateral, so that a particular object and a general object might both be secured at the same time; and the nice adjustment necessary to accomplish successfully this two-fold object, has always been kept in view.

That denomination to whom the charter gives the majority in both branches of the corporation, were chiefly active in

raising the funds for the support of the College, in all its early history. By them were the first donations made which fixed its permanent location in this place. By them were its public buildings erected; and by the agency of some of their number, were subscriptions obtained, both from their English brethren, and from many churches throughout the American Continent.

This view is very suggestive to the representatives of that denomination at the present day. It points out for them a course of action too plain to be misunderstood. There is an obvious propriety in their addressing themselves earnestly to a work, which their fathers nobly began, but left unfinished. When we consider their circumstances of weakness, few in numbers, and not abounding in wealth, and compare it with what they actually achieved, we must wonder at their public spirit as well as wise forecast; and if we are not peculiarly constituted, we shall be incited to emulate what we admire. Ours is a more favored lot. We all enjoy the liberty for which they contended. We abound in numbers; and, compared with them, we abound in wealth. Justice to their memory requires that the object of their cherished affections be cared for by us, and the means of education which they furnished for their sons, and for those who were looking forward to the sacred office of the ministry, should be perpetuated and extended by us, according to the present wants of society.

We have, as a body, for many years, failed to do our appropriate work. We have, in far too great a measure, left the College to take care of itself. We have suffered it to languish for want of funds. It has not, at this day, the means of properly supporting its Faculty of Instruction. Not one of its Professors can live on his present salary. Every one is obliged to seek extra occupation to furnish the means of livelihood, or make a heavy draught on his private resources. It cannot be expected that the first class of

teachers can long be retained under such circumstances. Professorships should be endowed, to give stability to the departments, and to encourage Professors to hope that the foundation on which they rest, while striving to build up a reputation for themselves and for the College, is secure. If the permanency of these places is uncertain ; if, at any day, a professorship is liable to give place to a tutorship, the College will be in constant danger of having its most successful teachers called away to other institutions where their talents shall be appreciated, and their services properly rewarded ; or of seeing them turn away from the halls of learning to some of those more lucrative pursuits, to which they are daily allured.

Again, we need to enlarge our means of instruction, instead of contracting them. There is ample room for the growth of this College. The attendance can be indefinitely increased, if the means be furnished necessary to that end. It need not be,—it is not now,—merely a local institution, shut up within the borders of Rhode Island and parts of the adjoining States. We draw students, for various reasons not difficult to be understood, from a very large area, from the coasts of New England to the Upper Mississippi and Missouri. Scattered over all the Western States, are the sons of the earlier emigrants, now in easy circumstances. Very many of them have some ties, religious or social, which connect them with us. Desiring their sons to finish their education in the East rather than in the West, where Colleges are yet in their infancy, they send them to us in all stages of their education. By multiplying and enlarging the means of instruction, making the College a centre of literary and scientific attraction, we may yet greatly increase our numbers.

There is another class of persons, increasing steadily yet rapidly, every year, who, as they must, with their narrow means, be influenced by economic considerations, are at-

tracted by our system of scholarships. This system might be enlarged with the happiest results.

While we would not envy those more fortunate Colleges, which seem to have almost as many patrons as they have sons, lavishing their offerings upon the places of their education, showering legacies upon them, we would ask,—and this is the proper time and place to put the inquiry,—where, beyond a very narrow circle, are the patrons of this College? Where are the men, who, in different parts of the country, are to take the places of their fathers in caring for the pecuniary necessities of the institution reared by them?

The times, indeed, have changed. We do not now expect an EDWARDS to go as our agent to England; a GANO to act as such in New York; a VAN HORN in New Jersey; or a SMITH in Charleston and Hilton Head;—but we may, I think, reasonably expect that those of their sons who have acquired wealth and distinction, knowing both the wants and the usefulness of the College, will remember the incessant toils and contributions of their fathers, and follow their praiseworthy example of self-sacrifice and liberality.

Let it be known, from time to time, that such and such a friend, from a wise regard to the public good, has remembered the interests of learning amongst us, and generously bestowed ten, twenty, thirty, fifty thousand dollars upon Brown University. Why should it not be so? Is not this the way in which some other Universities around us, have reached their present proud prëeminence? New England is to be the intellectual laboratory for the country. Not that she is to give all its education. But here, the literature and science of the continent, for a long time to come, are to have their most favored seats, from which shall proceed the men who are to be leaders in founding and organizing seminaries of learning in the newer States. How many of the higher schools and Colleges of the West, and of the South, are to be manned by scholars trained and educated in the

New England Colleges? Let this College have the honor of contributing its full share to this great work of national elevation and improvement. The public men reared here have not proved inefficient, either at home or abroad; nor has their influence in matters of civil and religious liberty been dishonorable to the College, or disadvantageous to the country.

We are about to open a new century. Shall it be one of increasing brightness for our University? Shall our successors, at the end of the new century, be able to give a good account of our doings?

I must revert to the idea with which I commenced, and say one word more to those "whom it may concern." There are persons who are pleased with the immutable character of our Charter, and would be much disturbed, if they supposed it could be changed. Did it never occur to them, that it might not be quite consistent with the highest sense of honor, to hold strongly to all their chartered rights, and yet leave to others the burden of supporting the College? Do not privileges and responsibilities properly go together? Are not those, to whom the Charter has intrusted so much power, called on by every consideration of justice and honor, to contribute their proportion to the end for which that power was given? Let not this jubilee, this day of our rejoicing, pass, without leading to some plan of vigorous action in behalf of the College.

But the same history and the same charter show that this is not, and cannot lawfully be, a sectarian College. Freedom from all sectarian instruction, is its most characteristic feature. It was the wish and purpose of the originators of the College, that the creed of no particular sect or party, should enter into the course of instruction; that persons of other religious denominations, whether professors or students, should enjoy as perfect freedom, and as ample privileges, both literary and religious, as they would if their own

denomination had the same control, under the same limitations. And we have yet to learn, if, in the acts of the corporation, or in the administration of the government, there has ever been any deviation from this catholic principle. Only one officer in the Faculty is necessarily of a particular denomination. In it, honorable and influential positions have always been given to others. Not only was the cöoperation of great and true men of different religious creeds an important object with the framers of the Charter, but the experience of a century serves but to confirm the wisdom of such a plan of union.

We have ventured to remind one party to this complex arrangement, of the importance of their hearty and substantial cöoperation. They cannot withhold their aid without seriously embarrassing the operation of the whole system. For the same reason, we may say to every other party to that arrangement, that their cöoperation is equally necessary. Ours is a system like that of the human body,—composed of different organs. If any one member is deficient in vitality, all the members suffer with it. We desire not to alter these admirable proportions, to strengthen one component part at the expense of the others, but to increase the power of the whole by invigorating every part.

We have said that the College is not mainly a local institution; we will now complete that statement, by adding that it is, nevertheless, local, and has great local advantages to be taken into account. These advantages may be multiplied and enlarged; and it would be difficult to determine which has most at stake in the success of efforts made for this purpose, the College or the community in the midst of which it exists. The College needs, and, for the largest measure of success, must have, local patronage. It will confer, in turn, peculiar benefits upon the people of the place who avail themselves of the many and various advantages it offers. In contributing, therefore, to the growth and prosperity of the College, they both promote the interests of this city, and

consult the general good, not only within, but far beyond, the boundaries of the State. This is one of those instances in which the greatest public good, and the most important local interests, perfectly coincide. I need not consume any time in endeavoring to convince the people of Providence, or of Rhode Island, that they owe much of their intellectual and social elevation to the influence of this College. Evidences of it are found in a multitude of families, whose sons have been trained here, and whose homes have shown the effects of it in a taste for literature and art, for refined and cultivated society, and for all public improvement; in the public and private schools, to which the University has, directly or indirectly, ministered no small portion of their life blood, making them a crowning glory of the city, and the object of universal admiration from abroad; in the distinguished men who have adorned the Rhode Island bar and bench, and represented her interests in the counsels of the nation; in the many sons of the University who have occupied influential posts in Massachusetts and other sister States, and in the highest literary institutions of the country; and in all those professions and callings where learning gives influence and power, and makes the possessors of it, leaders and guides in forming public sentiment.

Furthermore, how close is the connection between the practical sciences taught in this College, and the manufacturing interests of this community? What branch of industrial art is not benefited by our laboratory? What kind of manufacture or business connected with natural or mineral productions, does not receive aid from the scientific gentlemen resident here?

There are clear indications of a just appreciation of all these advantages, by our public-spirited fellow citizens. The transfer of the grant of public lands, made by Congress for a State Agricultural College, to Brown University by the General Assembly, while it was the most economical ar-

rangement that could be made for the State, shows a feeling of good will to the College, and confidence in it, which cannot fail to bring the managers of the institution and the public nearer to each other. The more effectually this can be made a College for the people, the better will it be for all the parties concerned. The whole genius of our government, and of our institutions, is popular. Every American College that has aimed to become exclusive, has sunken into insignificance. The policy of all our best Colleges is to bring in, from the ranks of the people, as many students as possible; and just in proportion as they have done this, have they risen in power and influence. It has furnished a motive for men of wealth and of patriotic feeling, to make liberal endowments.

Nor have we been left without such tokens of regard, in our attempt to open the College more and more widely to the people. The contributions for scholarships and for general purposes, made by the business men of Providence and vicinity during the past year, are received, not only as an evidence of interest in the success of the College, but as a pledge of future support from the people themselves, as well as from a few distinguished patrons. That between twenty-five and thirty individuals could be found, most of whom had never before been in any way identified with the College, to contribute one thousand dollars apiece, to supply its wants and increase its influence, is one of the most pleasing and encouraging signs of the times. This is not, indeed, the first time that the people of Providence have shown their liberality as patrons of learning. But never before have contributions, fixed at this standard, come from so many individuals.

In turning our eyes from the century that is past, where the whole scene is spread out before us in a clear light, to the century to come, we find our prospect covered with mists and darkness. What we discern in the distant future,

is rather by way of prophecy than of vision. Yet, by accurately marking the feeble beginnings of former days, and watching their partial developments up to the present hour, and then considering what part remains unfinished, we can throw forward some feeble rays of light, even into the dense darkness that overhangs the future. The number of the Faculty, consisting, at first, of but one or two, has increased to ten. Instead of the one College edifice of the days of MANNING, and of MAXCY, we have five. The Library of five hundred miscellaneous books, "very ancient and very useless, as well as very ragged and unsightly," has grown to thirty thousand choice volumes in the best of order. Studies that once entitled one to a degree, would but little more than secure his admission to College now. How it may be in 1964 is unknown to us all; but it is not difficult to see, that, in a much shorter time, certain enlargements will take place. Professorships will be founded. Foundations for a higher grade of scholars will be established. Extensive cabinets and collections for illustrating the natural sciences and the useful and elegant arts, will be furnished. The course of study will be elevated so as to produce a maturer scholarship. The number and variety of instructors will be increased, offering more and greater facilities for a complete academic education.

New aspects of the place will present themselves to the eye of the spectator who shall stand upon the College Campus. As, out of the rough and rocky hill, where MANNING took up his abode, with nothing to obstruct his view of the bay, and with only a pathway leading to the neighboring town, an enchanting sight of public buildings, and private residencies, and gardens, and broad and beautiful streets, now meets the eye; so, at a future day, not very remote, one will see the vacant plat opposite our beautiful Laboratory, occupied by a structure for a kindred purpose, rivalling it in beauty and excellence; and in the rear of both, through

a vista formed by them, or elsewhere, a magnificent fire-proof Library Building, worthy of the precious treasure which it is to protect. On some eminence, not far distant, may, perchance, be seen an Observatory pointing its huge telescope to the heavens. Our city itself shall extend eastward, till it reach the river; and, beyond this, shall rise numerous villas, fringing the town.

Let the remaining parts of the picture be filled out by another hand, at some future time; and, before withdrawing from this scene of our fancy, which is sure to be realized in some form similar to what is here sketched, let us leave a cordial welcome to those whom a revolving age shall bring to occupy our places, to the ministers and witnesses of further progress to be followed, in turn, by others, who, in long succession, shall labor with new devotion and fervor, to perpetuate the blessings and increase the glory of our loved *Alma Mater*.

APPENDIX A.

It is sometimes asked, what particular liberality there is in founding a College, in which the majority of both branches of the corporation and the President must forever be Baptists. We answer, there is none. This feature of the Charter simply shows that the College was founded chiefly by the party named, and that it is to be perpetuated for their use. It may, or it may not, be liberal; that will depend on other considerations. If it is open and free to students of other denominations, that is something; but if that privilege is encumbered with the obligation to submit to sectarian instruction in the lecture-room, the arrangement would indicate no great stretch of liberality. But if the consciences of all are left perfectly free from party influences, and no offensive dogmas are obtruded upon them by their teachers, so that students of all Christian denominations can pursue their studies without any inconvenience or annoyance, that would certainly indicate a very commendable spirit of liberality. If it should, furthermore, appear that such freedom was not the offspring of religious indifference, nor the result of a bartering spirit of compromise, but was the natural outgrowth of a cherished principle, the liberality of the provision would appear to be as pure in its motive as it is just in its application, or benign in its influence.

Such is the spirit which dictated the Charter of Brown University. In this way, the immediate object of its founders could be accomplished, while, at the same time, a cardinal principle in their faith and policy could be illustrated. What they desired was, the means of giving a Christian education on catholic principles, to their own sons, and to all others who should wish to be educated in the same way. For infidels, who would be offended with such instruction, no special provision was made. If they should choose to pursue their studies here, they would be allowed perfect freedom of thought; but if they should attempt to corrupt or annoy others, they

would be removed. In the copy of the laws drawn up by President MANNING, and adopted by the corporation in 1783, it is said: "Agreeably to the Charter of this College, which enacts that Christians of every denomination shall, without the least molestation in the peculiarities of their religious principles, enjoy free liberty, &c., it is ordered, that if any student of this College shall deny the being of a God, the existence of virtue and vice,—or harass and disquiet the minds of his fellow students, respecting any of the peculiarities of their Christian faith, by ridicule, sneers, scoffing, infidel suggestions, or in any other way, and shall continue obstinate therein after the first and second admonition, he shall be expelled from the College."

It may be thought the College would have been still more liberal, if it had made no distinction among religious denominations. But, probably, few will be found who think such a course would have been wiser or better. If a College is to have a religious character, and to be decidedly Christian in its spirit, some one body of Christians must be pledged for its support, or it will decline for want of interest. It cannot be expected that different religious bodies will take an equal interest in such an institution. There should, obviously, be some proportion between the patronage given to a College by different parties, and the measure of their power in its control. There should also be a regard to those who are the most active in efforts made in its behalf, whether in the way of providing instruction or sending young men to be educated. The men who originated and matured the plan of the College, appear to have had a just and proper regard to all such considerations. There was no good reason for giving a disproportional share of authority to those who manifested but little interest and took but a very subordinate part in the establishment of the College. Its very existence would have been hazarded by such an imprudent course.

While it was the immediate object of Mr. MANNING and the men of his faith, to found a College for their benefit, they, at the same time, had a much larger design, that of securing the greatest public good. The latter object did not conflict with the former; it was rather subservient to it. The project would be more likely to be successful with this two-fold aim, than it would with the former alone. Not only would the classes hereby become larger, and the class exercises

be made more spirited in the infancy of the College, but the young men, themselves, would have larger and more liberal views than they would if they associated only with men of their own creed. While preparing themselves for the duties of public life, they would be benefited by studying, side by side, with those who were to be their professional associates, or competitors. Such intercourse, during the period of youth, would cement many friendships for life, call forth generous sentiments, and banish sectarian narrowness and bigotry.

The general principle would lead to the policy of bringing into the corporation and into the Faculty, as many men of other denominations as would be consistent with the main design. This would enable the College to select both its Board of Managers and its corps of instructors from a larger number of educated men, and thereby secure a more intelligent supervision and better instruction.

To the special friends and advocates of religious liberty, nothing could be more desirable than to be able to present to the world an example of Christian men of different religious views, living and acting together in charity, and co-operating in literary and moral enterprises for strengthening the foundations of society. For a century, such an example has been presented; and it reflects no little honor upon the far-sighted and large-hearted men who planned and executed so noble a design. The following extract from the Charter will show the spirit of the men:

"And furthermore, it is hereby enacted and declared, That into this liberal and catholic institution shall never be admitted any religious tests: But, on the contrary, all the members hereof shall forever enjoy full, free, absolute and uninterrupted liberty of conscience: And that the places of Professors, Tutors, and all other officers, the President alone excepted, shall be free and open for all denominations of Protestants: And that youth of all religious denominations shall and may be freely admitted to the equal advantages, emoluments and honors of the College or University; and shall receive a like fair, generous and equal treatment, during their residence therein, they conducting themselves peaceably, and conforming to the laws and statutes thereof: And that the public teaching shall, in general, respect the sciences; and that the sectarian differences of opinions shall not make any part of the public

and classical instruction: Although all religious controversies may be studied freely, examined and explained, by the President, Professors and Tutors, in a personal, separate and distinct manner, to the youth of any or each denomination: And above all, a constant regard be paid to, and effectual care taken of, the morals of the College."

APPENDIX B.

We present an extract from a manuscript containing a rough draught of an introduction to the history of the College, found among the papers of Judge HOWELL. It has this address: "To all my worthy friends in and about that." In another hand, the word "Londonderry," is here written five times, as if sportively explaining the word "that;" and dated "Providence, April 12, 1774." Everything indicates that the paper was written by MORGAN EDWARDS, who lived at "Londonderry." The passage in brackets is crossed out in the paper, and what follows is substituted for it. It would seem that a Committee was appointed by the Philadelphia Association, to visit Newport; and that it consisted of Rev. SAMUEL JONES and Rev. JAMES MANNING, to act under the direction of Rev. MORGAN EDWARDS. That will account for the writing of the paragraph crossed out. But as Mr. MANNING only of that Committee, actually visited Newport at this time, accompanied by Rev. JOHN SUTTON, instead of Rev. SAMUEL JONES, it was necessary to alter the statement so that it might correspond with what was actually done. That will account for erasing the name of MANNING, and inserting it later. By this time it became apparent that the whole paragraph needed to be reconstructed.

This paper furnishes explicit authority for the statement that inquiry was diligently made for the most suitable place for the proposed College, and that the claims of both Southern and Northern Colonies were considered. Other authorities imply as much. Of

the second committee named in the paper, only Mr. SAMUEL JONES actually came to Newport, though he was accompanied by a friend. He, himself, says: "However, there was no one sent but myself, although Mr. ROBERT STRETTLE JONES was so kind as to bear me company to Rhode Island on the occasion." He also says in a note to a century sermon, published by him: "In the fall of 1763, the writer of these sheets repaired to Newport in Rhode Island, and new-modeled a rough draught they had, of a Charter of Incorporation for a College, which soon after obtained legislative sanction." The following is the passage referred to:

"Many of the churches being supplied with able pastors from Mr. EATON'S Academy, and being thus convinced, from experience, of the great usefulness of human literature to more thoroughly furnish the man of God, for the most important work of the gospel ministry, the hands of the Philadelphia Association were strengthened, and their hearts encouraged to extend their designs of promoting literature in the society, by erecting, on some suitable part of this continent, a College or University, which should be principally under the direction and government of the Baptists. At first, some of the Southern Colonies seemed to bid fairest to answer their purpose, there not being so many Colleges in those Colonies as the northerly; but the Northern Colonies, having been visited by some of the Association, who informed them of the great increase of the Baptist societies of late, in those parts, and that Rhode Island Government had no public school or college in it, and was originally settled by persons of the Baptist persuation, and a greater part of the Government remained so still, there was no longer any doubt but that was the most suitable place to carry the design into execution. [Accordingly, under the direction and care of the Rev. MORGAN EDWARDS, Rev. SAMUEL JONES, and Rev. JAMES MANNING, (*the last name is erased*), who were sent by the Philadelphia Association on this business, and the Rev. JAMES MANNING, who touched at Newport, on his way to Halifax, a Charter was prepared and obtained from Rhode Island Government, for a College or University, which, according to the genius of the Government that granted it, is the most liberal and catholick one now extant on this continent, and, perhaps, in the world, and is as follows.] Accordingly, in the summer of 1763, the Rev. JAMES MANNING and Rev. JOHN SUTTON,

both members of that Association, and from the Rev. Mr. Miller's church in Elizabethtown, in New Jersey, on their passage from thence to Nova Scotia, touched in at Newport and opened the design to some principal persons in that town, who seconded it with much zeal, so that a petition, signed by many of the most respectable persons, of all denominations in the Government, was presented, together with a draught for a Charter, to the General Assembly, in the month of August, in which draught of a Charter, some very material faults were noticed by Daniel Jenckes, Esquire, member for Providence, and other discerning persons of the Baptist denomination, upon which they moved that it might be adjourned to another meeting of the Assembly. Information of this being obtained by the Philadelphia Association, they immediately sent the Rev. Morgan Edwards, pastor of a church in Philadelphia, and the Rev. Samuel Jones, pastor of a church at South Warrynton, in Pennsylvania, to Rhode Island, to take care of draughting and obtaining such a Charter as was originally designed by the Association, and might best answer their extensive and valuable purposes, not only to their society, but to the Colony and mankind in general; which services, with great skill and faithfulness, they accomplished, which is the draught that was finally passed into a law at a General Assembly holden, by adjournment, at East Greenwich in February, 1764, which, according to the genius of the Government which granted it, is the most liberal and catholick now extant on this Continent, and, perhaps, in the world, and is as follows:

APPENDIX C.

The following memorandum, found among the papers of Dr. STILES, furnishes the key to Professor KINGSLEY'S narrative, and leaves no room to suspect any want of candor on the part of the latter: "A Charter draughted by a committee of Baptists and Presbyterians, for a College in Rhode Island, was preferred to the Assembly, August, 1763, read and continued. After this, the Baptists deserted the Presbyterians, and prepared the same Charter, with the alteration of the proportions of the denominations in the corporation. This passed the Assembly at their session at Greenwich, by adjournment last Tuesday, February, 1764."

This, like many other of Mr. STILES'S entries, is loose and inaccurate. It is not necessary to say that it is wholly false. Requested by the meeting, as he was, to aid the committee, he might, in a general way, speak of himself as one of the committee, without being chargeable with anything more than looseness of statement. Being aided by Mr. ELLERY in making the draught of the Charter for the committee, he might, with a similar license, speak of all the persons concerned in preparing the Charter, as "Committee of Baptists and Presbyterians." Surely it is unnecessary, on account of such a discrepancy, to accuse either such a man as Mr. STILES, or President MANNING, of falsehood. Of course, one or the other must have been inaccurate in some particulars. As a general rule in criticism, the more detailed account is to be used as an explanation of the more general one, if the two are to be harmonized; for the particular statement, if wrong in its general drift, must be a fabrication, whereas the more general statement may be rather partial than false. Again, President MANNING, who was present at all the preliminary meetings, and who took part in the appointment of the committee, speaks from personal knowledge; whereas, Mr. STILES, who was not present at any of those first meetings, might not know the character and manner of his own appointment.

Furthermore, President MANNING is sustained in his statements, while Mr. STILES is not. Mr. EDWARDS, speaking of the origin of the College, says: "The Baptists *only* made the motion for it." The Hon. DANIEL JENCKES says: "The motion for a College originated with the Baptists, and was intended for their use;" "the committee entrusted with this matter by the Baptists, professed they had been misled, not to say, imposed upon." Governor LYNDON affirmed that the original design was to have the governing power of the College in the hands of the Baptists. Mr. BACKUS says, that Mr. MANNING came to Newport and "proposed the matter (of founding a College) to a number of Baptist gentlemen, who readily concurred therewith; and as they had a high opinion of a learned Congregational minister, they desired him to make a draught of a Charter."

While we find no evidence of willful fabrication in Mr. STILES we meet with many random statements in his papers, and some prejudiced judgments. It is hardly uncharitable to suppose that he had an eye to the presidency of the College, and was not at all pleased with that modification of his Charter which excluded him. When he says that Mr. MANNING was "ordained at Warren," it is a venial oversight. When he says that he "came to Newport to open an academy," he states what is contradicted by all the other writers. The next sentence,— that "the Baptist politicians talked themselves into a College School," besides being a little splenetic and inaccurate, proves that in his view it was the Baptists who talked up the College. Some little feeling is betrayed when he says of MANNING: "He was a Baptist, and was elected President for that reason." We will not complain of his intimation that MANNING was not, at the beginning, a warm friend of the Revolution, although in that he was greatly mistaken. There were two things which required MANNING to be cautious in speaking of the relation of the Colonies to England. One was the fact that he was corresponding with his English friends, and not without success, about government interference with the persecutions from which his brethren were suffering in Massachusetts. The other was, that he was begging contributions for the College from the mother country. But of his staunch patriotism, we need no other evidence than his own

words in 1775: "Even the horrors of a civil war are preferable to a mean and base submission to arbitrary power."

We might adduce as the strongest instance of prejudice in the case of Mr. STILES, his complaint against the alteration of his draught of the Charter, "establishing it," as he says, "a party College more explicitly and effectually than any College upon the Continent." But we are persuaded that this rash judgment was thrown off in an unguarded moment of excitement, and that he would never have consented to its being made public.

In regard to Professor KINGSLEY's account, it might appear that the first statement is not open to criticism, and if it stood by itself, it would not be. But immediately, "the project of a College," is spoken of as "the scheme" which was more or less "perfected." Now, there was, at that time, no "project of a College in Rhode Island" which was in any degree "perfected," except that presented by Mr. MANNING. Of this project, it was well known "at what time and by whom" it "was first started." It was started in Philadelphia in 1762, by MORGAN EDWARDS, SAMUEL JONES and others, and was proposed in Newport by Mr. MANNING in April, 1763.

"What part of the scheme, so far as perfected," belongs to Dr. STILES is known with great precision. He had nothing to do with originating it. His clerical service was sought as a friend, in drawing up the Charter in a proper form. The plan was given him; and, as soon as it was perceived that he had deviated in one particular from that plan, application was made to the Philadelphia Association, which sent a Committee to remodel that part of the Charter. Mr. SAMUEL JONES appeared for that Committee, and Mr. EYRES of Newport, was associated with him.

Whatever statistical information Dr. STILES may have collected in respect to certain religious denominations, and whatever schemes he may have had of a College, these have no relevancy to the subject in hand. It is known that the plan of the College was formed in Philadelphia, and that it was adopted in Newport before it was named to Dr. STILES. Besides, there was no time, after Mr. MANNING'S arrival in Newport and before the completion of the draft of the Charter, to inquire into the number of churches in the Colonies, and in Great Britain and Ireland, in the way here represented.

It was not "according" to any such circumstances, that a Committee was appointed to draft a Charter; nor was the committee constituted as is here stated; but it was "according" to a very different class of circumstances, as President MANNING testifies in his detailed narrative.

These corrections are reluctantly made. Nothing but the necessity of vindicating the moral character of the founders of this College against an implication, innocently made, no doubt, in a book that is in everybody's hands, has overcome this reluctance. The author, were he among the living, to see the evidence of his errors, recently brought to light, would be among the first to repair the injury unintentionally done to such excellent men. Standing before the *Alumni* of the College at the end of a century, and reviewing its history in my official capacity, I could not allow any part of this stain upon their character, never before noticed, to remain. In such circumstances the *suppressio veri*, would be as culpable as the *suggestio falsi*. The corrections, we are persuaded, are not only just in themselves, but demanded by the publicity of the unfortunate representation referred to.

APPENDIX D.

The proceedings of Dr. STILES in the affairs of the College, do not stand upon the record just as we would like to see them. It appears that the committee told him distinctly, when they called in his aid, who "were to have the lead in the institution and the government thereof forever;" that they supposed the design was secured, and "placing entire confidence in Dr. STILES, they agreed to join in a petition,—to have the Charter confirmed;" that it was afterwards found, while the subject was under discussion in the Assembly, that "the Charter was so artfully constructed" as to be utterly unsafe for those in whom it was supposed the power was vested. "Convinced of this, Governor LYNDON immediately had an

interview with Dr. STILES, and demanded why he had perverted the design of the Charter. The answer was, 'I gave you timely warning to take care of yourselves, for that we had done so with regard to our society,' and finally observed that he 'was not the rogue.'" These singular expressions can mean nothing but this: "I and my associate, in drawing up the Charter, took care of our own party; in placing the instrument before the committee and their friends, we gave you opportunity to see if your interests were properly secured; if they were not, the fault is your own. But this was not a device of mine. Another person is the author of the objectionable clause."

We think it due to Dr. STILES to allow him the benefit of this disclaimer, and to give our reasons for supposing that Mr. WM. ELLERY was the author of the device, and the chief opponent of the Charter as amended. As there were but two—Dr. STILES and Mr. ELLERY—concerned in making the first draft of the Charter, it is easy to infer who the rogue was, if it was not the former. When Mr. JENCKES discovered the true legal import of that clause of the Charter, and, on that account, desired a postponement of the proposed action, Mr. ELLERY was prominent among those who opposed the request, and urged immediate action. When the next General Assembly met, in October, at South Kingston, "the second Charter was presented and opposed by the gentry who concerned themselves so warmly about the other." As Dr. STILES was not present at the Assembly, it is not difficult to interpret this allusion. Mr. ELLERY alone of those present had been concerned in preparing the first Charter, and he appears to have been the chief advocate for its immediate adoption. At the next meeting of the Assembly held in East Greenwich in February, 1764, "the new Charter was again brought on the carpet, and the same clamor against it was repeated." It was said by the opponents, that a particular denomination was deprived of the benefits secured to them by the old Charter. No one knew this so well as the author of the rejected clause; and probably no one contended more earnestly for it than he who was father of it.

It is well known that the original Charter, which was entrusted to Mr. JENCKES by the Legislature, was lost during the recess; and that Mr. ELLERY charged him with unfaithfulness in not returning

it according to promise. Mr. JENCKES never knew what became of it. It is not a little remarkable, that it has, this very year, after having been lost to the College just a century, come to light, and that it is now lodged in the archives of the University. After sleeping for generations among the old papers of the church of which Mr. STILES was pastor, it found its way back to Providence, where it was lost a century ago. The place of its deposit clears Mr. JENCKES of the charge brought against him by Mr. ELLERY. Into whose hands it fell after it was lent to Mr. JABEZ BOWEN and by him to a third person, must now be a matter of conjecture. The most charitable view is that it was abstracted by some unknown person, and, in a way equally unknown, passed into the hands of Mr. STILES. It is known that it reached him in some way: for we find it, with notes on the back, in his hand writing, and directed to Rev. Dr. CHAUNCY, of Boston, for whose eye these notes were evidently intended. The evidence that this is the original paper, and not a copy, is the fact that the blanks for the names were afterwards filled, and the names written with different ink, while the body of the paper is in the well known hand-writing of Dr. STILES. This would not be the case, if the whole were a copy. Either Dr. STILES was in an irritable mood when he appended these notes, or he was more bitterly opposed to the College than has generally been believed. We would gladly believe that he cherished, in general, friendly feelings towards the College, as well as towards its President, whose society he always prized. President MANNING generally speaks of him in language expressive of respect. In the matter of the Charter, Mr. MANNING did not wholly exonerate him, though he intimates that the blame belonged chiefly to another. We must add, however, that Dr. STILES did not always speak courteously of President MANNING in his Diary and other private papers. But it is better to forget these little imperfections of great men, than to bring them to public view.

APPENDIX E.

The statement made by different writers in their sketches of the history of the University, that, as early as the summer of 1763, more than a year before the first meeting of the corporation, and several months before the Charter was obtained, Mr. MANNING removed to Warren, formed a church and opened a Latin School, is entirely erroneous. It was in the month of April, that Mr. and Mrs. MANNING arrived at Newport, on their way to Warren; and this was in 1764. If we were to carry back the date to 1763, we should still have the difficulty of making his removal precede, by three months, his first arrival in Newport, when he was on his way to Halifax, which is known to be in the month of July, 1763. Such a blunder in dates could not be made by any one who took the trouble to investigate the subject. Rev. HEZEKIAH SMITH,—who, in company with Mr. and Mrs. MANNING, left New York for Newport, April 11, 1764, and arrived on the 13th, when Mr. MANNING proceeded, to Warren,—says in his diary: "Saturday, April 21, 1764, I went to Warren with Mrs. MANNING, Esquire COLES, Captain WHEATON and Mr. LILLIBRIDGE."

Even the year in which the Charter was granted, is wrongly given by several writers—they placing it in 1765 instead of 1764.

One of the biographers of MANNING, after speaking of his marriage in 1763, adds: "Towards the close of the same year, Mr. MANNING was invited by the Baptist church in Warren, Rhode Island, to settle with them as their pastor; he was accordingly ordained, and soon after opened a Latin School in that place." This account, in respect to dates and the order of events, is singularly incorrect. There was no Baptist church in Warren at that time. Mr. MANNING had already been ordained in New Jersey, before he was known in Rhode Island. Thus a part of the events took place before, and part afterwards, but none of them in 1763.

APPENDIX F.

This comparison is made in no invidious or captious spirit, but solely for the purpose of setting forth, in bold relief, the peculiar features of the College planted by our fathers. These are not so striking when viewed in the light of the present age, as when contrasted with what was common at that age, though unexampled in this. The blemishes, such as they were, of the two oldest New England Colleges,—and they are recorded unhesitatingly by their own historians,—belong rather to the times, than to the institutions themselves, or the men who governed them. None but superficial thinkers can speak slightingly of the men who nursed those Colleges, watched over them with parental solicitude, and carried them through their struggles for existence. The character of those Colleges for liberality, now well established, and everywhere known, will not suffer, in the least, by this incidental allusion to what has long been obsolete in their history. They need no eulogy from us. In the biographies of their Alumni, we read no small part of the history of our country. And even in the earlier periods of their existence, when ecclesiastical questions were treated so differently from what they are now, there is nothing in their annals which their sons may not read without a blush.

APPENDIX G.

EXTRACTS FROM MANNING'S CORRESPONDENCE, FROM THE RECORDS OF THE CORPORATION, AND FROM OTHER DOCUMENTS.

For the convenience of the reader, we will here set down some of the more important data relating to President MANNING'S life.

1738, October 22, JAMES MANNING was born, in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, where he received his education.

1756, at the age of eighteen, he entered Hopewell Academy, New Jersey, where he prepared for college, under the instruction of Rev. ISAAC EATON.

1758, he made a public profession of religion, while at home, just before entering Princeton College. He was now twenty years old.

1762, September 29, he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts. He delivered the Salutatory Oration. November 30, he was licensed to preach.

1763, March 23, he was married to Miss MARGARET STITES. April 19, he was ordained. In July, he commenced the "journey to the eastward," which he had purposed before his settlement, and reached Newport the same month. He was now nearly twenty-five years old.

1764, April 13 or 14, he arrived at Warren, to form a church and open a Latin School. November 15, the church at Warren was constituted, of which he was made the pastor.

1765, on the first Wednesday of September, he was appointed President of the College, at which time the College proper went into operation.

1767, September 8, the Warren Association was formed at his suggestion, which held its meetings the Tuesday after Commencement.

1769, September 7, was the first Commencement.

1770, May 4, he removed, with the College, to Providence.

1771, July 31, he was chosen pastor of "the Old Baptist Church in Providence."

1786, appointed member of Congress.

1791, July 29, his decease.

The earliest date in the correspondence of President MANNING is that of a letter to him from Rev. OLIVER HART, his senior by several years, whose acquaintance he had made at the Hopewell Academy. The letter was written while MANNING was a student at Princeton, in his junior year. We select a few sentences at the beginning of it:

"CHARLESTON, April 27, 1761.

MR DEAR FRIEND:

I received your kind letter of the 1st of March, ult., together with President DAVIES's sermon on the death of his late Majesty,—for which favors I return my most unfeigned thanks. You intimate that you have written me several letters heretofore. I have received only one of them,—as near as I can remember, above two years ago,—and to which I returned an answer by the first opportunity. I lament with you (and surely all the friends of Zion must mourn) the loss of the justly celebrated President DAVIES."

The next letter from the same person contains some important intimations concerning Mr. MANNING's plans, between the time of his graduation and that of his visit to Newport and Halifax.

"CHARLESTON, June 20, 1763.

DEAR MR. MANNING:

A few days ago I had the pleasure to forward a call to you, from this church, to come over and assist me in breaking the bread of life to the dear people of my charge. I hope enough has been said to induce you to come over to this "delightful region;" if I may use your own words. Since I wrote to you last, I have received letters from Mr. GANO, who informs me that you are married, ordained, and not settled: or that you intend a journey to the eastward before you settle anywhere. I assure you that this gives me hope that you will settle to the southward, seeing you are not yet engaged."

The first of the letters from MANNING'S pen, that have been preserved, is dated about three years later, and is specially interesting as indicating the way in which Mr. DAVID HOWELL came to be connected with the College :

"SIR:—I some time ago received a line from you by Mr. STELLE, in which you requested my advice relative to your destination when you have done with college. I was glad to find that you had not yet determined upon any place of employment, because I was desirous that you should make a visit to these parts before your settlement. But to give advice, without having some prospect of advantage, I should think imprudent; and indeed the matter is important, for if it should not succeed according to your wishes, you might entertain hard thoughts of me. However, at present it appears to me that you cannot do better than to visit Rhode Island. The success Mr. STELLE has met with encourages me. He has a Latin School in the town of Providence of nearly twenty scholars, and may have more if he finds himself able to manage them. I believe he gives good satisfaction, and is much esteemed by the gentlemen of the town. I thought when he came here that he would much more readily have found employ in Newport; and although the people there were for making the attempt, yet he chose first to see Providence, whither I accompanied him. They would not, however, consent that he should go back, but immediately employed him; so that if you are disposed to keep a school, I imagine one may be easily obtained in Newport. I would gladly invite you to come and live in my family, if the infant state of our College could promise you proper encouragement; but at present it is hardly to be expected, although in the revolution of a year it will doubtless need more help. Upon the whole, I think if I were in your circumstances, as near as I can judge, I should come; and I would advise you to see me before you engage anywhere. A taste for learning is greatly upon the increase in this Colony. Mr. STELLE can give you a more particular account of matters in these parts, as he will be with you at Commencement; and if you can get your affairs in readiness, he will be your company over. After telling you my family is well, as also your friend STITES, etc., I bid you farewell, wishing you the best blessings of heaven, and that I may have the pleasure of waiting upon Mr. HOWELL at the house of

Sir, your humble servant,

JAMES MANNING.

WARREN, July 14, 1766."

The third letter, addressed to the Rev. H. SMITH, relates to matters still more important. We give it entire.

"WARREN, February 12, 1770.

REVEREND SIR:—Last week I received a letter from you of the 2d ult., in which you inform me of your success at Georgia, and your expectations from the South province. All your friends here rejoice that you succeed so well in getting the needful for the College. 'Great luck to you,' as said Mr. FRANCIS in his prayer. I thought it strange that I had no letter by Captain DURFHEE from you or Mr. HART, as I wrote by him to you both. Last week I received a letter from NELSON, at Haverill, and he gives me a pleasing account of matters there. Had not his modesty forbid, I imagine he would have told me that the people were well suited with him. We had another meeting of the corporation last Wednesday, when there were thirty-five members present. They were called to consider proposals from Newport in favor of setting the edifice in that town, as they had raised by subscription £4000, lawful money, taking in their unconditional subscription. But Providence presented £4280, lawful, and advantages superior to Newport in other respects. The dispute lasted from Wednesday last, ten o'clock A. M., until the same hour on Thursday, P. M. The matter was debated with great spirit, and before a crowded audience. The vote was put, Recede or Not? It went Not, by 21 against 14. You asked me in your last whether it had not raised a party in the government. I answer no; but it has warmed up the old one something considerable. I was greatly censured by people in Newport for not joining to call a meeting about the first of January, and a great noise was made because I would not act contrary to an express vote of the corporation at the meeting on the 10th of November. But at our last meeting, the house gave me liberty to attempt a vindication of my conduct, and after hearing me through in the matter, they came to a vote, *nemine contradicente*, that they saw no reason why I should be blamed in this matter, and that they approved of my conduct. In the course of the debates there was sometimes undue warmth, but, upon the whole, it subsided, and all parties seemed much more unanimous than I expected, in after business. Many of the gentlemen of Newport said they had had a fair hearing, and had lost it; but their friendship to the College remained, and they would keep their places, pay their money, and forward to their utmost the design. The College edifice is to be on the same plan as that of Princeton, built of brick, four stories high and one hundred and fifty feet long. I wish I had a draught to send you, but it is not in my power. They determine to have the roof on next fall, and to cover it with slate, as they are now able. Now if we can get it endowed, we shall be *compos voti*. This I hope you will in part accomplish. I have thought of going to the Jerseys in the spring. If I should, I cannot go to Haverhill the first of May;

for I must consult my westward friends in a matter of so much consequence as moving or not moving with the College. If I go to the Jerseys, it will probably be about the middle of April. Religion is upon the revival in these parts. Messrs. STILLMAN and SPEAR were up from Boston, and BACKUS from Middleborough. It is said that the eight ministers at the corporation meeting were all for Providence. This I shall not assert, however. But I believe the Baptist society in general are not dissatisfied at the determination. I could tell you a long tale if I had time, but can only tell you that we have twenty-three scholars, eighteen of whom are matriculated. Mrs. MANNING joins in love to you, Mr. and Mrs. HART, etc., with, sir,

Your unworthy brother, and servant in the gospel,
JAMES MANNING."

In respect to his doubts about removing to Providence with the College, the Rev. MORGAN EDWARDS wrote to him as follows:

"I cannot help being angry with you when you talk of another President. Have you endured so much hardship in vain? We have no man that will do so well as you. Talk no more, think no more of quitting the presidency, unless you have a mind to join issue with those projectors and talkers who mean no more than to hinder anything from being done. If you go to Providence, the Warren people may have a supply; if they were willing to part with you, it is likely the College would have no reason to covet you."

Dr. STILES, in his Diary, May 3, 1770, says: "The Baptist College was last week, or week before, removed to Providence, and the BROWNS and JENCKES intend to turn off Elder WINDSOR and put in President MANNING for their minister. Upon the corporation insisting on an answer from MANNING respecting his removal, he applied to his church and congregation at Warren, for dismission from his pastoral relation to them. This they utterly refused. He, however, the same day, answered the corporation that he would go, and has violently rent himself from his church."

The next letter, written to the Rev. Dr. STENNETT of London, has a paragraph respecting the state and prospects of the College, at that time, June 7, 1770:

"It was resolved, after long deliberation, to place the College edifice in the town of Providence in this colony, as most conducive to the ends of its institution. This, however, has been attended with considerable difficulty; but I forbear to trouble you with the recital of our little affairs. The foundation of the College is now laid, and the building proceeds faster than could have been expected, its magnitude considered, which is one hundred and fifty by forty-six feet, with a projection in the middle, of ten feet on each side, for the public rooms. It is to be four stories high, with an entry of twelve feet through the middle of each, and is to be built of brick. It will contain fifty-six rooms in all. The town of Providence itself has nearly provided for the building, as they have raised by subscription near £4000, lawful money, at six shillings per dollar. The beneficence of a few Baptists in this place, their fortunes considered, is almost unparalleled. I should rejoice to find many elsewhere like-minded. We should then see the College properly endowed, as well as founded. This we must expect from abroad. Added to the sum collected by Mr. Edwards in Europe, our Brother Hezekiah Smith, of Haverhill, has collected and obtained subscriptions in South Carolina and Georgia, from whence he has just returned, to the amount of about £500 sterling.

It would be happy for us if we could find in England a family of Hollises to patronize our College."

Another letter from the Rev. Oliver Hart about this time, gives us a view of the labors of the Rev. Hezekiah Smith, of Haverhill, as agent in collecting funds for the College in the South.

"Charleston, April 17, 1770.

Dear Mr. Manning:

As our good friend, Mr. Smith, is now almost ready to embark for your Northern clime, I embrace the opportunity of sending you a few lines, which I hope you will accept as a superadded token of my unfeigned regard. I am sorry that Mr. Smith is obliged to leave us so soon. His labors have been acceptable to my people universally, and many others have constantly crowded to hear him. Some, I trust, have received advantage by his faithful preaching. Two young men were to see him, last night, under soul concern. May the good work be carried on in their hearts, and may we yet hear of many more being awakened to a sense of their lost state by nature. As to his endeavors to serve the College, they have been indefatigable, and his success has been more than equal to what could have been expected, all things considered. I am sure he has merited the grateful acknowledgments of the corporation. No man could have

done more, and few would have done so much as he has, to serve the institution. He has met with much opposition, and bore many reflections, but none of these things have discouraged him. I heartily wish the benefactions of this province may greatly promote the welfare of the College. Great grace be with you.

I am, yours, etc.

OLIVER HART.

A letter from Mr. NICHOLAS BROWN, Senior, to his friend, Rev HEZEKIAH SMITH, alludes to a subject mentioned in Mr. MANNING'S letters.

"Mr. EDWARDS has gone to Carolina. I hope he may be able to promote the collection of your subscriptions got there, as they are much needed. There is nothing new here about the College. The lower rooms have been finished, so that the scholars have lived in them this winter. The enemies to the institution are doing what mischief they can, by discouraging scholars from coming here; which fact ought to stir up every friend to exert himself to the utmost. Should be glad to hear of some boys coming here from your quarter. Mr. President is well, but his wife is poorly, with her old complaints. Pray let us hear of your welfare by every opportunity.

Your most respectful and obedient servant,

NICHOLAS BROWN.

The next letter of Mr. MANNING was written to the Rev. JOHN RYLAND, of Northampton, England.

"PROVIDENCE, June 1, 1771.

REVEREND SIR:

By the Rev. MORGAN EDWARDS, last year, I was directed to draw upon you, the first of June, for five guineas, which you proposed to contribute annually to the support of the President of Rhode Island College, during life, if your circumstances would admit of it. I drew accordingly in favor of Messrs. JOSEPH and WILLIAM RUSSELL, merchants of Providence; and, according to my instructions, have done the like this year, in favor of the same gentlemen.

Your zeal for the welfare of this young seminary, discovered in this as well as in many other instances, has gained for you the high esteem of all the true friends of the College here; but the particular favor done me herein has laid me under the strongest obligations of gratitude, of which I hope not to be unmindful, in any instance, when in my power to express a proper sense of them; and at present I

can only do this by the strongest expressions of thankfulness, and fervent prayer to God that he would abundantly reward your beneficence in this and in the life to come.

I was particularly obliged in your favoring me with the patterns of the regular Greek and Latin nouns and verbs, etc., and find it the most easy method of leading boys into a general notion of grammar in a short time. The College in this place consists of twenty-three youths, five of whom are to leave us in the fall; though we hope to have some additions at that time. The institution calls for the vigorous exertions of all its friends, as well on account of the smallness of its funds, as the unreasonable opposition made against it. The part I have had to act in the matter has exposed me to numberless difficulties hitherto; although I am cheerful under the hopes of its rising, at some future period, to be the joy of its friends and the denomination, as well as the mortification of its ungenerous enemies."

The following letter addressed to THOMAS LLEWELYN, LL. D., the distinguished Welsh scholar of London, we present entire, on account of its various topics of interest,

"PROVIDENCE, February 21, 1772.

DEAR SIR:

I am emboldened to address you, both from the recommendation of Dr. STENNETT to do so, and from my knowledge of your friendship to the College in this town, of which you would doubtless be glad to know the state.

The College edifice is erected on a most beautiful eminence, in the neighborhood of Providence, commanding a most charming and variegated prospect; a large, neat brick building, and so far completed as to receive the students, who now reside there, the whole number of whom is twenty-two. We have the prospect of further additions; yet our numbers will probably be small until we are better furnished with a library and philosophical apparatus. At present we have but about two hundred and fifty volumes, and these not well chosen, being such as our friends could best spare. Our apparatus consists of a pair of globes, two microscopes and an electrical machine; to this we are desirous of making the addition of an air pump, if one reputable can be purchased for £22 10s. sterling; a sum which two young men informed me they intended to give towards an apparatus or library. If, therefore, it would not be too much trouble to inform me whether or not that sum is sufficient, I shall receive it as a particular favor; for if not, we shall appropriate it to some other use.

Our whole College fund consists of about £900 sterling, being the whole sum collected abroad; for no money collected without the col-

ony is made use of in the building, but solely applied to endowing it with the strictest regard to the donor's intent. The interest of this sum is quite insufficient to provide for tuition, as two of us are now employed, and we stand in need of further help. May we not expect some further assistance from our friends in England? or must we conclude that the Baptists, only, are inattentive to their own cause, while seminaries of other denominations have the highest reason to extol their generosity? or is it because we use less industry to promote our common cause than others? If so, what might another personal application to England do on this head, could we find a person among us, of public spirit, who could forego the mortification of a beggar, etc.? Mr. EDWARDS happened in England at a most unfavorable juncture, or we should have expected far better success. If you imagine anything considerable can be done, we shall strive hard to obtain some person for this purpose; if not, permit me to solicit your interest, where you may be able to serve the cause. We have had the earliest proofs of your regard for the infant College, and retain a grateful sense of your unsought favors.

I shall take pleasure in communicating any intelligence in my power, whenever you please to lay your commands. My present situation is such as will furnish me with a general acquaintance with the state of the Baptist society in America, especially as I have traveled through the greatest part, and hold correspondence with some in almost all the provinces.

The ship by which this comes is bound directly back to Providence; and being owned by a zealous friend of the College, any books, or other things, should there be anything to send from any of our friends, would not only come directly, but free from the expense which might otherwise attend them.

The jealous eye, with which other denominations of Christians behold this infant seminary, leaves us without hope of any assistance from any but Baptists; and I think if we could but unite, and the whole body lend a helping hand, we should be able, without great difficulty, to rear the tender plant to a degree of maturity which might greatly subserve the cause of religion, especially in our society.

Craving your indulgence for giving you this interruption, and sincerely wishing you every felicity in this and a future world, I remain, dear sir,

Your unworthy brother and servant in the Gospel,

JAMES MANNING,

A long letter of President MANNING'S to the Rev. Mr. RYLAND, dated, Providence, May 20, 1773, contains passages relating to a topic which we should be glad to avoid; but as it is a matter of his-

tory, and relates directly to the College, the suppression of those passages would betray a want of historical fidelity. Our present condition is in happy contrast with that which is here described.

"To give you a full detail of facts and instances of the ill will of persons to the College, (as Dr. Ryland had requested,) would require *centum ora et ferrea vox :*'

"Both parents and tutors have repeatedly told me that everything except violence has been used, and almost that in some instances, to prevent them from sending their children here. Some of them have boasted that they have prevented persons from coming who designed it; and few scholars come but say every obstacle has been laid in their way to prevent them. The characters of the teachers, their abilities, and the character of the place even, have been aspersed to the highest degree for the same purpose. But I should tire you to recite a small part of our ill-treatment. They know that the low state of the College fund requires considerable tuition money to support the teachers, and that that depends on the number of scholars. If, therefore, they can prevent them from coming, they know they distress us."

On the 25th of December, 1782, President Manning presented a Memorial to the corporation, of which the following are extracts. The document speaks for itself.

"Gentlemen:—The present low state of the funds of the College, and the consequent embarrassment of this corporation in conducting and advancing the institution, are matters of too great notoriety to need elucidation. Any plan, therefore, which renders an augmentation of them probable, I presume must meet your warmest approbation. The only one which I can conceive can at present be adopted is, to appoint some person, whom you shall judge qualified, to solicit benefactions of whom and wheresoever he shall think proper, for the sole purpose of endowing the College or making suitable provision for tuition therein,—withal assuring the donors that the corporation have pledged their faith that the interest only of the net proceeds of the money so collected, shall be appropriated, and that the principal shall be preserved as a perpetual fund.

Looking around amongst the friends of the College, I can find no one to undertake this arduous service unless I do it myself; and though, at my time of life, encumbered, as I am, with the cares of a family, the congregation, and the College, together with the mortifications which must unavoidably attend the execution, I find it exceedingly difficult to enter on the design; yet my strong attachment

to the interests of the College has induced me, for the want of a more suitable person, in the face of every difficulty, to offer my services."

"If it should be said that the state of war in which we are involved, the desolations of many parts of the country, the weight of taxes, scarcity of money, and drought of the last summer, all militate against this proposal, I freely grant the great force of all these arguments; but, in my opinion, matters are come to a point, and the question is not whether there have not been, and may probably hereafter be, more favorable times to collect money, but whether the College can be continued with any degree of reputation, without some speedy exertions. I confess I think it cannot, and therefore, necessity impels this measure. Besides, the Baptist Associations, held the last fall in this town and in the city of Philadelphia, lent a favorable ear to some proposals for augmenting the College revenue; but withal concluded that the only method to succeed would be for me to follow them by a personal application. And I conceive the only time to obtain their money, is when the people are willing to part with it, whatever difficulty they may find in obtaining it. These proposals, however, are cheerfully submitted to your better judgment.

At another meeting of the corporation, held January 27, 1783, the subject of this memorial was further considered, and the following extract from the records informs us of the result of their deliberations. The plan, however, was never executed.

"President MANNING laid before them a memorial setting forth the smallness of the College funds, and the necessity of augmenting them to preserve the institution from dissolution, and offered his services to travel abroad to solicit donations for augmenting them as per memorial on file; which being duly considered by the members present, it was agreed to recommend to the President to proceed to solicit donations, as soon as a proper person can be found to superintend the College in his absence; and that the Secretary make out for him proper credentials, sealed with the College seal and signed by the Secretary."

President MANNING addressed a letter "to the Hon. DAVID HOWELL, Delegate in Congress," dated September 13, 1783, in which he said:

"Our public Commencement met the highest approbation of a most numerous assembly, amongst whom were the high Consul of

France, the Count Dal Verme of Milan, and several English and Dutch merchants, who were very liberal in their encomiums on the performers and performances. It is generally thought, both by the friends of the College and others, to equal, if not exceed, any we have ever had. And I am happy to inform you that it seems to have inspired its friends with new life. Mr. John Brown requested the corporation to ascertain the sum necessary to procure a complete philosophical apparatus and library, and offered to advance, forthwith, one half the sum, provided the corporation would advance, or find ways and means to advance, the other half. It was found impracticable to ascertain this exactly. He then offered to equal any sum they could raise. A subscription was immediately set on foot, and pursued by Mr. Smith, in the town, the succeeding days, which amounted to better than £340; and will, with Mr. John Brown's, equal, if not exceed, £700 lawful money."

"Messrs. Stillman and Waterhouse, with the President, are appointed to draft an address and petition to the King of France for his patronage of the College, and a donation similar to that offered to Yale College, and forward it to you to use your influence with the Minister of France, to get his sanction of it, and to point out the proper way of access to his most Christian Majesty as soon as may be. And while it is preparing, I am to request you to feel the pulse of the Minister relative to it, and advise us accordingly. This matter is ordered to be kept a secret, and by the corporation, lest we should be interrupted. President Wheelock, on this business for Dartmoth College, writes that he is likely to succeed equal to his expectations. It was also voted that Mr. William Van Horn should solicit benefactions to the southward of Pennsylvania, the President in the Middle States, Rev. Benjamin Foster through New England, and Rev. William Rogers go on the business to Europe. Mr. Foster I have since seen. He informs me that he cannot accept his appointment. Mr. Rogers has also intimated as much to me, in consequence of the ill state of his wife's health, and I am again in the question for this service. The great objection to this is, to have the College provided for in the interim. All agree, if you should return at the beginning of winter, and will undertake, that the objection will be removed; and I wish a line from you on this subject, as soon as possible, as it is thought necessary to proceed to Europe this fall. In short, we are determined to make every possible exertion to make the College respectable if possible."

The following is the address which was sent to his Most Christian Majesty:

"SIRE:—The Rhode Island College, studious of promoting literature, and of disseminating that kind of knowledge which tendeth to impress the minds of youth under their direction with such sentiments of benevolence, as are circumscribed in no less bounds than the whole bulk of mankind, look up to your Majesty, not only as a friend and promoter of such knowledge, but also, like many of your illustrious ancestors, a patron of those arts which polish humanity and exalt our natures.

With these sentiments, we regard the monarch of France, and with all deference beg leave to express our wishes of having a Professor of the French language and history in this our infant seminary,—a thing we ardently desire, but are unable to accomplish.

Ignorant of the French language, and separated, as we were, by more than mere distance of countries, we too readily imbibe the prejudices of the English,—prejudices which we have renounced since we have had a nearer view of the brave army of France, who actually inhabited this College edifice; since which time our youth seek with avidity whatever can give them information respecting the character, genius, and influence of a people they have such reason to admire,—a nation so eminently distinguished for polished humanity.

To satisfy this laudable thirst of knowledge, nothing was wanting but to encourage and diffuse the French language; and that not merely as the principal means of rendering an intercourse with our brethren of France more easy and beneficial, but also for spreading far and wide the history of the so celebrated race of kings, statesmen, philosophers, poets, and benefactors of mankind, which France has produced.

As no king will be held by us in so lasting and so dear a remembrance, so there is no name we are more desirous of repeating, as the founder of the French language and history in this country, than your Majesty's, and that, too, as much from gratitude to your Majesty, as profit to ourselves.

From the scarcity of French books, our youth can, at present, only draw their information from English writers, and not from the more pure source, the French themselves. Our wish has, therefore, been to procure a proper collection of the best French authors, and to establish a professorship of the French language and history, in the College of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; but such have been the obstructions to learning during the war, and the course of education so impeded, that the edifice erected for the reception of the studious youth was granted by the governors of the College as a hospital for the troops. These, together with the calamities of the country, render it impossible for us to carry our design into execution respecting French literature.

Regarding, therefore, your Majesty as a monarch endowed with

qualities that add lustre to a crown, ever ready to patronize what is good and useful, we presume to solicit your Majesty's assistance; firmly believing that whatever tends to make men wiser, better, and happier wil meet with your royal assistance and encouragement.

May the common Father of the universe bless our endeavors, and make your Majesty the happy instrument of raising *to us* the literary genius of France in ages past, as from the dead. May sacred and unerring wisdom ever be your guide, adorn you with every virtue, and crown you with every blessing, that future ages may commemorate the happiness of your reign with grateful admiration.

Signed by order and in behalf of the corporation,

STEPHEN HOPKINS, *Chancellor.*
JAMES MANNING, *President.*

PROVIDENCE, State of Rhode Island, Jan. 9, 1784.

In a letter to Dr. RIPPON, dated August 3, 1784, President MANNING writes:

"Brotherly kindness prevails more amongst the several denominations throughout New England than heretofore, and, of course, the prejudices against the Baptists are greatly abated. Nothing is more common than the most cordial invitations into the pulpits of the Pedobaptists when I travel through the country. I rejoice to hear that the same spirit prevails with you. Union in Christ, in my opinion, should lead his disciples to the strongest expressions of love towards one another.

The College edifice suffered greatly by the troops, who had it in possession nearly six years. To repair these damages has been a difficult task, while denied compensation from the public, and destitute of funds for that purpose. The members of the corporation have repeatedly submitted to make such partial repairs as were absolutely necessary to its preservation. With all these difficulties to combat, it begins, however, again to revive. It now consists of twenty-two members, and we expect an addition of several more this fall. Mr. HOWELL, my former colleague, has been for several years in the civil departments, and is now in the Continental Congress, where he has been upwards of two years. Mr. ASHER ROBBINS, an alumnus of Yale College, in Connecticut, is now a Tutor."

"I forgot to mention that the Hon. JOSEPH BROWN, a member of the corporation, a philosophical genius, was at our last meeting, chosen Professor of Experimental Philosophy in this College; and Dr. BENJAMIN WATERHOUSE, M.D., of Leyden, was chosen Professor of Natural History,—both of whom engaged to give lectures in their respective branches, without any expense to the College, while destitute of an endowment."

We have some interesting details in a letter written by MANNING, to the Rev. Dr. CALEB EVANS, September 13, 1784.

"Enclosed, is the catalogue of all the books now belonging to the College. Nearly one half of them have their bindings much broken, as they were old when presented. Besides the enclosed, we have ordered out from London, this fall, about fourteen hundred volumes."

"The above mentioned fourteen hundred volumes are a donation from our Treasurer, JOHN BROWN, Esq., of Providence. The amount of two hundred pounds sterling was also ordered to be expended in the purchase of necessary philosophical apparatus, in addition to what we already have, consisting chiefly of a telescope, an air-pump and its apparatus, globes and a thermometer. The money for this order was subscribed by other members of the corporation last fall."

"At the commencement of the war, the College was in a growing state. The number of students was about forty, and there was a good Latin School in the edifice. In 1776, it was delivered up, or rather taken possession of, by the troops, as a barrack and hospital, and continued to be occupied by the militia, Continental and French troops, and seamen, until June, 1782. During this period, the house sustained great damages, for which we have received no compensation yet, nor have we much prospect of it in future. This has thrown a heavy burden on the corporation, and greatly embarrassed them in making the necessary repairs, especially as our fund is small. This we have made many efforts to augment by collections, etc., in this country, but to so little purpose, that our whole fund produces but about sixty pounds sterling per annum. The distressed and exhausted state of the country by war, leaves us little room soon to hope for much from this quarter, especially as money has become so scarce that our people in this country, although possessed of property, cannot command sufficient to pay their taxes. We are unwilling, however, to relinquish our design, as it is evident that the institution has already greatly contributed to the perpetuity of our denomination, and begins again to attract the public attention. The number of students already in College, and of those we expect in the course of the fall, is upwards of thirty. In teaching, I have the assistance of one tutor. A small Latin school is kept up in the College. Any services you can render in endowing it, will be most acceptable to the corporation."

To the Rev. THOMAS USTICK he writes, March 4, 1785:

"The state of the College is as promising as we could reasonably expect. Our number is thirty-one, and more are expected to enter this spring. Mr. JOHN BROWN is about finishing the third story, which we expect to want in the course of this year, if those whom we expect shall come. I believe our students are as orderly, industrious, and as good scholars as at any one period of the institution. One tutor is all the assistance which I have at present, Mr. ROBBINS, from Connecticut, who gives good satisfaction."

The reasons for his consenting to be a delegate in Congress, are given in a letter to Dr. EVANS, under date of April 7, 1786.

"The College consists of upwards of fifty members, and would flourish greatly were it not for the scarcity of money in this country, which exceeds description. This scarcity peculiarly affects us. The appropriation of the edifice to public uses during the war was productive of great damage to it, for reparation of which, as well as for the rents, the corporation sent me last year to Congress, with the state of our accounts and claims, and sufficient vouchers. We obtained a hearing before a committee appointed to report on the subject of the petition, and obtained a favorable report, but lost it before Congress when the report was acted upon. Our late Professor HOWELL was then a member, and had great influence; but as he had effectually opposed some continental measures, he thinks the question was lost by that means, together with the small number of the states on the floor. By the articles of the confederation, he is not again eligible for three years; nor could we find any man, probably, to be chosen, who would deeply interest himself for the College. This induced me, at his earnest importunity, together with his giving the greatest encouragement that a grant might be obtained, to accept the unanimous appointment of our Legislature, at their late session, as their first delegate in Congress till next November,—an appointment to me most unexpected, as I had considered politics out of my province, and on that account had declined a former nomination to that office. The interests of the College lay near my heart, and the necessities of it call aloud for the exertions of all its friends. I thought proper to give you these hints, lest upon hearing of my being in Congress, you might think I meant to assume the political character; than which, in general, nothing is more remote from my intentions, notwithstanding the great importunity of many of the Legislature for me to continue in the office. I hope the College and congregation will be well provided for during my absence, and I do not doubt it from the arrangements made."

The pecuniary condition of the College at this time, may be learned from a letter of Mr. NICHOLAS BROWN, Senior, addressed to his friend, the Rev. Dr. SMITH, November 9, 1786, a litttle after President MANNING'S return.

"Mr. MANNING arrived here early in this month, so that we have been destitute of a supply for the pulpit only two or three Sabbaths. The corporation were put to the necessity of beginning College exercises with the new tutor, young Mr. FLINT, several days after the scholars had arrived, Mr. ROBBINS having been detained at New London, waiting for a passage, until after Mr. MANNING left. The worst of all is, that we are still destitute of a Steward, several having applied for the place who were not judged suitable, and several having been applied to who have declined. The want of some officer of College to attend the place of the institution, will, I fear, be a disadvantage. But the badness of the pay heretofore, and the scarcity of money, the paper currency, and the confused state of law and justice, both in your State and in our own, where the scholars come from, are real difficulties. The fact, too, that the students are obliged to board out, instead of boarding in commons, has greatly increased the expenses. Yet, I believe, if due attention is paid by the officers, we shall have many students in, at least by next Commencement."

After bitter complaints that the State would pay him for his services only in their depreciated currency, which had "run down to six for one," so that he must loose five-sixths of the salary due him, amounting to more than four hundred dollars, Mr. MANNING gives a sad picture of his pecuniary condition and prospects, betraying a not unnatural depression of spirits.

"Of all the arrearages of tuition for the last year, and the quarter advanced in this, I have not received ten pounds. I was taken sick the day after the second great snow, with no provisions in the cellar except one hundred-weight of cheese, two barrels of cider, and some potatoes; with not a load of wood at my door; nor could I command a single dollar to supply these wants. The kindness of my neighbors, however, kept me from suffering. But when a man has hardly earned money, to be reduced to this abject state of dependence requires the exercise of more grace than I can boast of. I feel for you in the situation which you mention, but it is a very trying time, and few of our ministering brethren are exempt from those trials. Nor would it probably be easy for you to better yourself. I have serious thoughts of removing to the farm at the Jerseys, and under-

take *digging* for my support. Should things wear the same unfavorable aspect next year, I believe I shall make the experiment, if my life is spared.

The College consists of about the same number as it did before Commencement, but the delinquency of the students in paying their bills, must, if not altered, break up the College, as the affairs cannot be supported, especially as all assistance from our fund is cut off, if indeed it is not totally annihilated, which I greatly fear from the temper of the times."

The expense of living in College at that time, is mentioned in a letter to Dr. SMITH, written February 11, 1788.

"The College continues gradually to increase. The expense of boarding in commons, tuition, room-rent, and library and apparatus privileges, granting one fourth of the year for vacations, amounts to just £20 5s. 9d. lawful money, (about sixty-eight dollars,) at present, but I expect the commons will be lowered as soon as stability in government takes place,—a period I now hope not far distant. Wood is about twelve shillings per cord; and other incidental expenses as moderate here, or more so, than at Dartmouth. Two of our young men, the Commencement before, were at Dartmouth, Gov. BOWEN'S son and Mr. NICHOLAS BROWN'S son, who made particular inquiry, and they assure me that the expense of living equally well was greater there than here."

In this connection we introduce the following extract:

Mr. EZEKIEL, afterwards Judge WHITMAN, "in 1791, offered himself at the door of Brown University, and was freely received. This College had been in operation twenty-six years. The first President, Dr. MANNING, ceased from the presidency and from life, and the next year was succeeded by the learned Dr. MAXCY. The standard of education was, at that time, low in all our Colleges, as was also the scale of expense, in comparison of both at the present day. The tuition at Brown University was six pounds lawful, a year; the charge for board, sweeping room, and making the bed, was six shillings eight pence a week; a load of wood, six shillings eight pence, and candles, nine pence a pound. The cost of books for the whole College course, need, as a manuscript letter of a deceased scholar informs me, not exceed three pounds. The same letter observes. 'The studying weeks are thirty-nine in a year, but if a scholar will study at home, he need not be here more than two-thirds of that. I think that twenty pounds per annum, might largely

defray all the necessary expenses, and that the scholar might keep school every winter to earn some part of that.' The letter referred to, was written by MARTIN PARRIS. He graduated at Brown University, in 1790. The class into which Mr. WHITMAN entered numbered twenty-six members, and was the largest which graduated at the College until 1802."—*History of the Law, the Courts, and the Lawyers of Maine, by William Willis*, pp. 291 and 292.

The following reference to the two young men who afterwards became Presidents of the College, is not without interest. It is found in a letter of MANNING to Dr. SMITH, of November 18, 1790.

"Yours of the 25th ult. is before me. The tide of business which, on my return home, flowed in upon me, prevented my recollecting the case of Mr. MESSER. But in my journey to the West, I had him constantly in view, but found no opening which I thought worthy his attention. Mr. READ, from Virginia, has not returned, nor have I had any intelligence from him respecting a chance for teaching; so that I cannot, at present, give any encouragement from this quarter, as it was the general opinion that it would be imprudent for him, all things considered, to take a place in College, till the present Senior class are out of the way. We have appointed a Mr. LYNDON ARNOLD to that office for the present, who has no thoughts of continuing more than a year. If Mr. MESSER should not fall into better business by that time, it would be very agreeable to me to have him for an assistant; and sooner, should Tutor MAXCY leave us, which he talks of, though I shall reluctantly agree to it. He has, with great persuation, consented to supply the pulpit for six months, and does it to great acceptance. He has many hearers, and his labors appear to be owned. He improves amazingly."

His last letter, of June 4, 1791, will be read with a melancholy interest. It begins thus:

"Yours of February 15th ult. came to hand three months to a day after it was written, so that we now stand on even ground. As you say of mine, it met a welcome reception. I am sorry it has not been in my power to provide for Mr. MESSER, agreeably to my wishes and ideas of his merit. There will be an opening at Providence for a tutor in the fall; but Mr. ALDEN, of senior standing, appears to incline to fill the place. If so, there will be an opening at Taunton in the academy which he will leave. I hope that Mr. MESSER will be accommodated at one or other of these berths. Please to present my best respects to him, and tell him he shall have

my interest. Ere this comes to hand, the news of the departure of our two good friends, Messrs. JOHN JENCKES and NICHOLAS BROWN. must have reached you. Providence, church, and society are bereaved indeed. But *Jesus lives*, and lives to support his cause when earthly supporters fail.

The affairs of the College do not prosper as I could wish. With the twenty-two who graduated last fall, we have lost twenty-nine this year, which is a great defalcation from our small number. More are about to come soon, but I think it will be some time before we shall make the number of last year good. Our number is about fifty-five."

EXTRACTS FROM RECORDS OF THE CORPORATION.

"At a meeting of the corporation for founding and endowing a College or University, within the colony and Providence Plantations, in New England in America, held at Newport the first Wednesday in September, 1764, the following gentlemen, having qualified themselves by taking the oath prescribed by their Charter, were present:"

"The Honorable STEPHEN HOPKINS, Esq., was chosen Chancellor; JOHN TILLINGHAST, Esq., Treasurer; THOMAS EYRES, Secretary."

"PREAMBLE FOR RECEIVING SUBSCRIPTIONS."

WHEREAS, the Governor and Company of the English Colony, &c.,— have incorporated certain persons—into a body politick, &c.; And Whereas, a sufficient number of the persons so appointed have qualified themselves agreeable to said Act, and are taking the most probable measures for forming so useful and honorable an Institution, which will necessarily be attended with considerable expenses; We, therefore, the subscribers, sensible that nothing hath a greater tendency to adorn human nature, and to promote the true interest and happiness of mankind, than useful literature, do, in consideration thereof, promise, &c."

"The Chancellor and Secretary were appointed to sign the certificates authorizing particular persons to receive subscriptions.

The Charter of Incorporation was decided to be inserted in the beginning of the Records of the Corporation, and there duly authenticated.

The following [sixty-nine] gentlemen were appointed to receive subscriptions for the use of this Institution.

The Hon. Joseph Wanton, Hon. Samuel Ward, James Honyman, Esq., Rev. Edward Upham, Rev. Gardner Thurston, and Mr. Edward Thurston, Junior, were appointed a committee, they, or the major part of them, to transact the necessary business of the corporation, during their recess. And it was particularly recommended to them to appoint suitable persons to receive subscriptions, to draw up a proper form for making donations to the College by deeds and will; to write to Mr. Smith, for his interest in the affairs of the College; to provide a seal for the use of the corporation; to assist in digesting the proceedings of the corporation for recording; to provide books for taking subscriptions.

This corporation adjourned to the last Wednesday in April, 1765, but did not meet according to their adjournment."

SECOND MEETING.

"At a meeting of the corporation for founding and endowing a College or University [this designation of the object of the corporation is hereafter dropped] &c., held at Newport the first Wednesday in September, 1765. Present, [twenty-five.] The corporation proceeded to fill up the [twenty-one] vacancies, in their respective branches. Rev. James Manning was appointed President, &c.— A seal for the College was ordered to be procured immediately by the Reverend Samuel Stillman. Mr. Nicholas Brown was appointed to receive subscriptions. The Reverend John Gano was requested and authorized to receive subscriptions in any part of America. The Reverend Hezekiah Smith, of Haverhill, and Mr. Solomon Southwick, of Dartmouth, were appointed to receive subscriptions. The Honorable Samuel Ward [and six others] were appointed a committee to transact the necessary affairs

of this corporation during their recess." Such a committee was appointed annually.

At the third meeting of the corporation, held at Newport the first Wednesday in September, 1767, little business was transacted, except that which was merely formal. This was the meeting at which the President's conduct was approved, in engaging Mr. David Howell as a tutor. At the next meeting, "held at Newport, on the first Wednesday in September, 1768," "Mr. Daniel Howell was elected a tutor of the College, with a salary of £72, lawful money, and was authorized to collect the tuition money as it became due, as a part of his salary. The sum of £23, lawful money, was ordered to be paid to Mr. Manning by the Treasurer, for the board of his assistant." "The President was authorized and requested to write to Mr. Edwards [then in England,] to purchase an Air-Pump, a Telescope, a Microscope, and also such books as he shall think necessary at this time, not exceeding twenty pounds value."

"The Honorable Josias Lyndon [and six others] were appointed a committee to examine what place is most suitable to fix the College edifice upon, and to make report at the next annual meeting. The next annual meeting [the sixth] of the corporation was ordered to be held at Warren. Ordered, that the Secretary notify the members of the corporation of their next annual meeting at Warren, six weeks, successively, previous to their meeting, by an advertisement in the Newport and Providence Newspapers, and at which time 'tis proposed to take into consideration a proper place for erecting a College edifice upon."

At the meeting held at Warren, September 6, 1769, after some routine business, it was "Ordered, that the Reverend President be paid fifty pounds lawful money, by the Treasurer, out of the interest of the moneys remitted from Europe, as an allowance, in part, for his services." This is the only allusion in the records thus far, to the President's salary.

"Corporation adjourned to 7 o'clock to-morrow morning."

"Resolved, that the Honorable Stephen Hopkins [and three others] be a committee to wait on the General Assembly of this colony, and present a petition to them to assist this corporation."

The committee "appointed to consider the most suitable place to

erect the College edifice on," reported: "We are of opinion that said edifice be placed in some part of the county of Bristol, and that a committee be appointed to point out such a place as shall be most convenient, and that may be had on the best terms. Whereupon, Voted, that SYLVESTER CHILDS, Esq., Mr. JOHN BROWN, Captain JOHN WARREN, and Mr. NATHAN MILLER, be a committee to purchase materials, agree for a suitable place to erect the edifice on, to take a deed of the same in behalf of the corporation, and to carry said building into execution as soon as they can."

"Voted, that Mr. DAVID HOWELL be, and he hereby is, elected and appointed Professor of Philosophy in this College."

"The corporation then adjourned to 7 o'clock to-morrow morning."

"The Rev. MORGAN EDWARDS presented his account with this corporation:"—

"Rhode Island College to MORGAN EDWARDS Dr.
To sundries and account rendered . . . £896 16s. 6d."

"Resolved, That the Honorable STEPHEN HOPKINS, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH BROWN, and the Rev. JOHN DAVIS be a committee to draught instructions and prepare a model of the house proposed to be erected."

The committee reported, among other things, "That the building do not exceed sixty-six feet long and twenty-six feet wide, and three stories high; that it be a plain building, the walls of the best bricks and lime, the doors and window-frames of red cedar; that there be a cupola for a bell; that the first building be so situated as to be one wing of the whole College edifice when completed."

"Voted, That the certificate presented to this corporation by the Rev. MORGAN EDWARDS, be recorded, which is as follows, viz:—

'Whereas, a law of the College (made at Newport, September 1, 1768) secures the money raised in Europe for the purpose for which it was intended by the donors, this certifies that their design was, that the interest thereof should forever go to pay the salary of the President.

MORGAN EDWARDS.

WARREN, September, 7. 1769.'"

"Voted, That the Rev. Hezekiah Smith be desired by this corporation to solicit benefactions for their use, in the Southern and Western Provinces, on this continent or elsewhere, and that suitable credentials be given him for that purpose, signed by the Chancellor and President, with the seal of the corporation annexed.

The committee to examine the Reverend President's accounts, reported:—

"That the said President hath served the society for three years past, and hath received no compensation for the same, and as, by a vote of the corporation passed on the 6th inst., the sum of fifty pounds lawful money, was ordered to be paid the Reverend President;—we do report it as our opinion, that the said sum is an inadequate reward for his services."

A special meeting of the corporation was held at Newport, November 14, 1769, pursuant to the following call:—

"This is to notify the members of the corporation of the College within this colony, that application has been made by the gentlemen of the County of Kent, setting forth that they have opened a subscription for founding and endowing said College, on condition that the edifice be erected in the County of Kent; and desiring an opportunity of assigning their reasons to the corporation, for a reconsideration of their vote at their last meeting, for erecting the edifice in the County of Bristol: This is, therefore, to desire all the members of the said corporation to meet at the Court-House at Newport, on Tuesday the 14th of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to hear such propositions as shall be laid before them, relative to placing said edifice, and transacting any other necessary business; at which time and place the gentlemen concerned in procuring subscriptions for the different places, are desired, by themselves or their committees, to appear, present their several subscriptions, and offer their reasons in favor of the respective places.

By order,

Thomas Eyres, *Secretary.*

Newport, October 18, 1769."

On the second day of the meeting, November 15, it was "Resolved, to recede from the vote of the last meeting to erect the College edifice in the county of Bristol."

On the third day, November 16, a provisional arrangement was made for fixing the place for erecting the College edifice, the corporation reserving the right to alter their decision, "if such order be given before the first day of January next, or if a larger subscription than any now offered, be raised in the County of Newport or elsewhere." It was then "Voted, that the College edifice be at Providence." It was also "Voted, that the President, JOB BENNET, Esq., Mr. JOHN BROWN, Mr. JOHN WARREN, and Mr. JOHN JENCKES, be a committee to fix a suitable place for building the edifice." "That the Chancellor, Mr. JOHN BROWN, Mr. JOHN WARREN, and SYLVESTER CHILD, Esq, be a committee to carry on the building of the College edifice. And that these two committees ascertain the model and bigness of the College edifice, and also, for the House of the President."

January 13, 1770, the following citation was issued:

"Whereas, the County of Newport hath raised a larger sum than any that hath yet been offered to the corporation of the College, in this colony, to be paid to the Treasurer, upon condition that the College edifice be erected in the town of Newport: This is, therefore, to notify the members of the said corporation to meet together, at Warren, on Wednesday the 7th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to take into consideration any propositions that may be made for placing the College edifice, and to transact any other necessary business." The corporation met accordingly.

"President MANNING, having complained to this corporation that his character hath been injuriously traduced and ill-treated, because of his having refused to sign an advertisement on the 30th of December last, for convoking a corporation meeting, to receive and consider the proposals from the town of Newport, for placing the College edifice: It is, therefore, Voted and Resolved, that this corporation is of opinion, that the President hath acted with impartiality and integrity, and he is accordingly acquitted from any censure."

The second day of the meeting, February 8, 1770, "The gentlemen who appeared for having the College edifice in the town of Providence, produced the following subscriptions and securities," amounting to £4173 10s. Then the gentlemen who appeared as

managers for the Town and County of Newport, produced the following securities for money, on condition the College edifice be erected in the town of Newport," namely, three bonds for sums amounting to £3550.

"When it was ascertained that the unconditional subscriptions from Providence were included in the security," amounting to nearly £800, "the said managers for Newport delivered to the corporation a promissory writing for the sum of £508 14s., being the amount of the unconditional subscription from Newport;—also a bond for £500." "Then the managers for the Town and County of Providence produced and delivered to the corporation, a subscription for the sum of £226 3s., conditioned that the edifice be built in the Town of Providence, which sum added to the aforesaid subscriptions, amount to £4101 3s." It will be perceived that there is some error, either in the statements or in the reckoning, and that the subscriptions from Providence amount to £4399 13s., instead of £4101 3s.

Furthermore, according to the record, the Newport subscription amounts to £4558 14s., while that of Providence amounts to only £4399 13s. There is a curious entry relating to this subject in the Diary of Dr. Stiles, January 3, 1770, a little more than a month before this meeting was held. It shows the state of feeling at Newport, though it does not remove the discrepancy. He says: "Dr. Eyres visited me this morning, to discourse about the place of the Baptist College. He tells me that Providence has subscribed £3090 lawful money, of which about £2200 is truly conditioned that the College edifice be erected there; but, of the £800 they had before subscribed unconditionally, they had the subscription papers for £300 in their own hands, and refused to deliver them,—holding, in this manner, about £2500 conditioned. Dr. Eyres said that the Newport subscription was about $9000 [£2700], but said they did not choose to mention the amount exactly, nor how much conditionally. The case is this: Mr. Redwood and some others have said they would give largely, in case it was here; but that Providence, by artifice and stratagem, would, in event, get it there; and yet, would not subscribe, but will undoubtedly give liberally. So there is a real uncertainty. They are endeavoring to get a meeting of the corporation, but Providence opposes it. Mr. Manning, the Presi-

dent, is for Providence." President MANNING's account that Newport "raised by subscription £4000,—but Providence presented £4280," though written but four days after the meeting, so far from explaining the matter, increases the confusion. Only two things are, beyond all question, true: the one is that human nature was about the same a hundred years ago that it is now; the other is, that the College was "placed" in Providence, there to be "continued forever."

The courtesy shown to the church at Warren, by the corporation, in appointing a committee to "treat with the congregation of which the President is pastor, and to inform them of this request ["to go with the College to Providence"] and endeavor to procure their consent to his removal," was, we fear, not duly appreciated; for when he left his church, notwithstanding their positive refusal to give their assent, they, according to the records of the church, seriously contemplated putting him under discipline. We copy from the records the following: "February 4, 1770. This evening the church met and had a conference with Mr. JAMES MANNING, as they had once before within three months, to know whether he was determined to leave the church, and follow the College to Providence; and he satisfied the church that he would not. But it was requested of him that, if he should alter his mind, he would give the church timely notice, and he promised he would give them timely notice. But, April 25, the corporation met, and the next morning he gave his answer to serve as President of the College at Providence, and removed the 4th of May, without calling the church together to acquaint, or advise with them, which doing of his is contrary to his promise with the church."

May 31. The church met, as usual. Treating about Mr. MANNING leaving the church, it was agreed that brother EBENEZER COLE, should write to Mr. MANNING, to come to our church meeting the last Thursday of June next, to give his reasons why he left the church.

June 28. The church met, as usual; Mr. JAMES MANNING came; but gave the church no satisfactory reason why he left the church destitute of a Pastor, or Elder."

We learn from other sources, that Mr. MANNING preferred to remain with the church, and to resign the Presidency; but that his

influential brethren from abroad would not listen to such a proposal; and that, finally, the Corporation required him to decide the question without delay. It is evident that the church would not be satisfied with anything short of retaining their Pastor; and that the good President, standing between two pretty hot fires, could not get out of the flames of the one, without being burnt by the other. He was undoubtedly conscientious in what he did; and would explain his action somewhat differently from what is done in these records.

Dr. STILES, says, in his Diary, Feb. 23, 1770. "Mr. ELLERY came to discourse about the charter of another College, on the plan of equal liberty to Congregationalists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Quakers." And April 1, 1770, he adds, "There is now pending before the General Assembly of Rhode Island, a petition for a charter for a College here in Newport, since the first Rhode Island College is fixed at Providence. College enthusiasm!"

At the next meeting of the Corporation, held at Warren, April 25, 1770, it was "Resolved, that this Corporation make application to the General Assembly, and pray that a Petition now before the Assembly, for granting a Charter to another College may be rejected.'

At the adjourned meeting held the next day, April 26, it was "voted, that the President of the College be allowed [evidently on account of being removed from his church,] a salary of £100, lawful money, per annum, out of the Corporation Treasury, and that the time of pay be computed from last Commencement." It was also "voted, that this Institution be removed to Providence, and that the students, at their return after this vacation, assemble there with their proper officers. A committee was appointed "to hire a suitable habitation for the President in Providence, till one can be built for him, and that it be at the charge of the corporation."

Of the town of Providence, about this time, Dr. STILES made the following entries in his Diary: "Nov. 13, 1771. The town of Providence is 500 dwelling-houses and about 4,000 inhabitants, or half as big as Newport."—"Aug. 25, 1772. The town of Providence is now, 1772, about 400 houses, 500 families.—I estimate 100 families real Baptists; 140 political Baptists and nothingarians; 140 Mr. SNOW'S Congregation, $\frac{2}{3}$ Baptists, $\frac{1}{3}$ Presbyterians; 60

Pedobaptist Congregationalists ; 40 Episcopalians ; 20 families Quakers, a few Sandemanians, and about 20 or 40 persons Deists."

The next annual meeting was held in Providence, Sept. 5 and 6, 1770, at which it was "voted, that the accounts presented by the Rev. HEZEKIAH SMITH, of the donations and subscriptions by him received in the Provinces of South Carolina and Georgia be acceptable, and that the Corporation highly approve of his conduct, and return him their hearty thanks for his great and generous services: —voted also, that as Mr. SMITH was long absent from his people, in the service of the corporation, and as his salary during that time would have amounted to £66, 13s 4d, [$222,20], the Corporation, would willingly make up the same to him ; but as he generously refuses to receive anything on that account, more than a remission of his subscription of $40 to the College, the said subscription is accordingly remitted."

At the same meeting it was "voted, that the children of Jews may be admitted into this institution, and entirely enjoy the freedom of their own religion without any restraint or imposition whatever," and "that the Rev. Mr. EDWARDS be desired to continue his correspondence with the benefactors to this Institution, in England, in the name of the Corporation."

Sept. 5, 1771, it was "voted that the Rev. FRANCIS PELOT, of South Carolina, be appointed and requested to collect the subscriptions at Hilton Head, and to assist Mr. WILLIAMS in collecting those made in Georgia, and also, to solicit such further donations as he shall be able to procure."

Sept. 3, 1772. "Voted. That the Hon. CHANCELLOR [and four others] be a committee to consider who may be a proper person to solicit donations in Europe, and if the Reverend President should be thought most suitable for that purpose, then to consider by whom the place of President may be supplied during his absence." "Whereas, a sum of money is immediately wanted to defray the expense of slating the College edifice, it is resolved, that the Rev. JOHN GANO be appointed to solicit donations for that purpose, in this and the other Colonies, and that he be requested to proceed upon that business as soon as may be."

Sept. 1, 1773. "Voted and resolved that Mr. DAVID HOWELL'S

salary be increased to £90, l. m. per annum." "Voted and resolved, that the offer of the Secretary, [Dr. THOMAS EYRES,] be accepted, that he would pay the interest of $100 for three years to any gentleman who will advance such sum towards finishing the rooms in the College edifice, after the balance in Mr. HOWELL'S hands was expended, the Corporation being security for the original sum."

From Dr. STILES'S Diary, Nov. 1771. "On Monday I went to visit the College, where five or six lower rooms are finished off. They have about twenty stndents, though none yet living in the College edifice."

Sept. 13, 1775. "Voted that the President take upon himself the collecting of tuition, sufficient to make up the deficiency which shall remain of his salary." "Voted that the following agreement, entered into by the President and Professor, be accepted and recorded, viz. "We, the subscribers, agree to give to the Corporation, and to have equally deducted from our next year's salary whatever sum the tuition money for the College and School, in the year ensuing, shall fall short of £130, as witness our hands. JAMES MANNING, DAVID HOWELL."

September, 4, 1776. "Voted, that a petition from this Corporation to the General Assembly, now sitting, requesting the continuance of the College funds in the General Treasury, ["notwithstanding their Act of March 4th last,"] till some future period, be presented by the whole Corporation, to-morrow morning."

September 5. "The Corporation having waited on the Honorable General Assembly, and being heard upon their petition, the prayer thereof was generously granted."

"As the College edifice was taken for Barracks and an Hospital for the American Army, and continued to be occupied by them and the troops of France, from December 7, 1776, until June 1782, the course of education in the College and the regular meetings of the Corporation were in a great measure interrupted during that period."

September 5, 1782. A committee reported: "On President MANNING'S account, allowing him at the rate of £60 per annum, since May 1780, we report that there is due him £101 2s 11d, after deducting £38 17s 1d for tuition received by him. We do not mean

to have his salary in future affected by this report, which was some time ago voted to be £100 per annum." "The above allowance is accepted on condition, that, being made for times of great interruption of the course of College studies, it be not drawn into a precedent, to affect my future salary. JAMES MANNING."

September 1, 1784. "Voted, that a Professorship in Experimental Philosophy be established in this College, the Hon. DAVID HOWELL, during the late war, having resigned his office of Philosophical Professor in the same."

September 2. "Voted, that a Professorship of Natural History be established in this College."

"Voted, that the Hon. JOSEPH BROWN, Esq., be, and he is hereby, elected to the place and office of Professor of Experimental Philosphy in the College."

"Voted, that BENJAMIN WATERHOUSE, of the University of Leyden, M. D., and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, in the University of Cambridge in America, be and he is hereby elected to the place and office of Natural History in this College."

"The Committee appointed September 1, ult., to settle the Treasurer's Accounts reported January 27, 1774, that, they found them at that date to stand thus:

JOHN BROWN, Dr., as per receipts for the College Funds, £1,-609 13s 2d; also to a balance due from him, £248 1s 7d."

September, 7, 1785. "Voted, that, Rev. JOHN PITMAN, be, and he is hereby, appointed Steward of the College in the room of Mrs. MARTHA EDDY, relict of RICHARD EDDY, Esq, who has furnished commons, &c., since the death of her husband, and now resigns; and upon the same terms."

"Voted, that Mr. ROBERT SCOTT, be appointed a teacher in the College for such time as the Faculty may think necessary, with a salary not exceeding £65 per annum."

"Voted, that Mr. ROBBINS's salary, as tutor, be £75 from September. 1, 1784 to September 1, 1785; and £80 from this date to September, 1786."

"Voted, that £100 from the College funds be paid the President, (it being in orders on the impost for the interest of said funds), for his services from September, 1783 to September 1784."

December 23, 1785, "Resolved, that the steward, in future, be authorized, for boarding in Commons, in College, to charge at the rate of seven shillings and three pence per week."

March 13, 1786, "Resolved, that, in future, the candidates for Bachelor's Degrees, being *Alumni* of the College, shall be clad, at Commencement, in black flowing robes and caps, similar to those used at other Universities."

"Resolved, that an exclusive right of furnishing such robes and caps, for the use of the candidates, be granted and confirmed to an undertaker for the space of fifteen years; and that Mr. ROBBINS, be authorized to enquire for an undertaker, and find out the lowest terms—and to report the same to the Faculty of the College for the time being, who are hereby authorized to complete the contract."

July 6, 1786, "Recommended, that a catalogue be printed for the ensuing Commencement; and that the Bachelors and Masters jointly defray the expense thereof; That, in future, a catalogue be printed every third year; that the members of any class when they are graduated, shall be taxed a proportionate part of the expense."

Of the first Catalogue, Dr. STILES, in his Diary, September, 4, 1772, speaks thus: "Commencement at Providence College, Wednesday last, Mr. KELLY sent me the Theses and the Catalogue, the first Catalogue ever printed there. It contained sixty-one graduates, of which only twenty-three were graduated there; and of the sixty-one there were twenty-six Ministers; near two-thirds were honorary degrees."

September 7, 1786, "Voted, that BENJAMIN WEST, A. M., and A. A. S., be appointed and chosen Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy."

"Voted, that, Rev. PEREZ FOBES, A. M., and A. A. S., be appointed and chosen Professor of Experimental Philosophy."

"Voted, that the thanks of this corporation be presented to the Rev. PEREZ FOBES, for his careful and assiduous attention to the instruction of the students, and government of the College during the absence of the President."

"Voted, that £75 be paid to the President, for his services from September, 1785, to first of June, 1786; and that £25 be paid to Vice President FOBES for his services from June 1st, to September

1st, 1786." President MANNING, was in Congress a part of the academical year.

September, 8, 1786. "Voted, that, ABIEL FLINT, A. B., of Yale College, be, and he is hereby, elected to the place and trust of a tutor in this College, and that a salary of £45 be allowed him."

"Voted, that this corporation proceed to the election of two more persons, to be styled Tutors Elect, and to be appointed to actual service on the first vacancies."

September 6, 1787. "Resolved, that in future, the salutatory oration, at public Commencements, be assigned by the President; that the valedictory and intermediate orations be assigned by the classes; and that the syllogistic and forensic disputes, and such other exercises as they may judge necessary, be assigned by the President and Tutors."

"Resolved, on the recommendation of the President, and Tutors, that Sheridan's Rhetorical Grammar be introduced as one of the classics in this College."

"Resolved, that, JONATHAN MAXCY, A. B., be, and he is hereby, elected a tutor,—and requested to enter on the duties of said office at the end of the ensuing vacation; and that a salary at the rate of £15 per annum be allowed and paid him for his services."

September 4, 1788. "Voted, that the Treasurer of this corporation be authorized to contract with such persons as may offer to furnish the fourth story of the College edifice, or any part of it, on such terms as he shall judge proper."

"Voted, that the Rev. PEREZ FOBES, [who resided in Raynham, Massachusetts, and delivered lectures only a part of the year,] in his capacity as Professor of Experimental Philosophy, in this College, be allowed, and paid, by this corporation, one dollar for each student in the College, out of the fund raised from the use of the library."

"Voted, that the salary of Tutor ROBBINS be £80; that of Mr. Tutor FLINT £60; and that of Mr. Tutor MAXCY £40."

September 3, 1789. "Resolved that all the Tutors in this College, be, and they are hereby, required and ordered to board in Commons, and to sit at the tables and to make their meals with the students, and preserve order and decorum amongst them."

March 10, 1790. "Voted that Professor WEST, be desired to at-

tend at College twice a day, (Wednesday afternoon and Saturday excepted,) and instruct in the following branches viz: Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy, and that the compensation for his services shall be £60 per annum."

July, 29, 1791. "The Chancellor communicated the information of the death of the President." " Resolved, that this corporation will furnish the necessary expenses of the interment of our late worthy President." "Resolved, that Mr. WILLIAM HOLROYD be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to receive and collect of the Students in this College, all arrearages of tuition, room-rent and other debts, receivable by the late President, that are now due and unpaid."

August 2, 1791. "Voted, that the Rev. PEREZ FOBES be requested to attend the College from this time till Commencement to supervise the instruction of the students, and perform prayers, &c."

September 6, 1791. "Resolved that Mr. JONATHAN MAXCY be elected a Trustee in the room of Mr. SAMUEL WINSOR."

"Voted, that Mr. NICHOLAS BROWN be elected a trustee in the room of NICHOLAS BROWN, Esq., deceased."

"Voted, that the salary of the late President MANNING be allowed and calculated as for a whole year, for his services since the last Commencement, and paid to his legal representative."

"Resolved by the Fellowship, that the Hon. DAVID HOWELL, Esq., be appointed to officiate as President for the ensuing Commencement."

September 8, 1791. "Voted, that Mr. ASA MESSER be elected a tutor in this College, and that a salary of £30, lawful money, be paid him." " Voted that Mr. JONATHAN MAXCY be elected Professor of Divinity in this College. " Voted, that, in future, all the exercises of the Commencement be previously exhibited to the Faculty of the College, for correction, and approved of by them, and that they do not, in the whole, exceed two hours in the forenoon, and the same time in the afternoon." "Voted, that the salary of Professor WEST, for the ensuing year, be £80, lawful money ; that of Tutor ARNOLD, £60 ; that of Tutor DOGGETT, £60."

"Voted, that the Professor of Divinity be requested, as often as he conveniently can, without interfering with his duties as Pastor of

the Church, to attend, (and occasionally lecture, on Sundays,) morning and evening prayers in the College Hall, in compensation for which services, he be allowed the occupation of half the President's House, and half the College lands, the other half of the same being reserved for the use of the late President's widow."

June 6, 1792. "Voted, that the Hon. DAVID HOWELL, Esq., be, and he is hereby, appointed to superintend the government and instruction of the institution, from this period until Commencement day."

August 13, 1792. "Agreed to recommend to the next corporation meeting, to erect a monument to the memory of President MANNING." September 4, 1792, "Voted, that a monument be erected, at the expense of this corporation, to the memory of the late President MANNING." A committee was also appointed "to propose an inscription for the said monument."

September 6, 1792. "Voted, that the person who collects tuition from the students, in future, charge each student with one dollar per year—to be applied towards furnishing a public dinner, annually, for the corporation, and gentlemen of a literary character, who may attend the Commencement."

"Voted, that DAVID HOWELL, Esq., be paid out of the Treasury, for three months' service in superintending the College, £20, and £10 for his services in presiding on Commencement day." "Voted, that the Rev. Professor FOBES be allowed and paid £10 for his services, from the death of the late President to the Commencement of September, 1791." "Voted, that a President *pro tempore* be elected over this College. The votes being counted, the Rev. JONATHAN MAXCY was elected by unanimous vote." His salary was £100, with the fees paid for degrees, and use of the President's House and College lands. Dr. WEST'S salary was £90; Tutor DAGGETS'S, £67 10s.; Mr. MESSER'S, as Tutor and Librarian, £65."

December 6, 1792. "Voted, that the President employ one of the students to ring the College bell, and that such student be allowed his tuition and room-rent for that service." "Voted, that in future, he direct a Freshman to attend at the door of the room, to wait on the corporation, at all their meetings of business."

April 4, 1793. "Voted, that Mr. HOWELL, who has now in his

possession the valuable donation of Law books, presented by Mr. NICHOLAS BROWN to this College, be explicitly informed that the corporation expect he will take due care of them, by having them covered, that, whenever they are deposited in the Library, they may appear in good order, the donor may not suffer the imputation of presenting books damaged and impaired; and that Mr. HOWELL also be informed that the corporation expect he will attend and read a course of lectures to the students in College, at least once a year, agreeably to his appointment as Professor of Law," made September 2, 1790.

October 7, 1793. "The committee appointed to examine into the state of the expenditures and receipts of the College moneys, reported that the income of tuition last year was $1088; income of Library $204; interest on fund $266⅔, amounting to $1658. The expenditures were $1076; the surplusage $582." At this time, the President's salary was £140; that of Professor FOBES, £35; that of Professor WEST, £100; and Tutor DAGGETT, £85; of Tutor MESSER, £80; of Tutor DENSH, £45.

September 3, 1795. "Voted, that the President, &c., be a committee and make arrangements respecting the establishment of a proper master to teach the French language in the College."

September 8, 1796. "Whereas, the Corporation conceive it expedient to institute, in this seminary, a Professor of the learned languages, be it therefore enacted, that Mr. ASA MESSER be, and is hereby, appointed to that office."

"Voted, that the salary of Professor MESSER be $327 per annum, with the addition of $43 for his services as Librarian." The other salaries at this time, were as follows: That of the President, $600; that of Professor WEST, $357; that of Professor FOBES, 120; that of Tutor FISH, $150.

September 7, 1797. "Voted, that the Rev. JONATHAN MAXCY be, and is, elected President of this College." Up to this time he had been only Vice-President.

September 6, 1798. "Voted, that the two professorships, to wit: that of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and that of Mathematics and Astronomy, be united, and that the same be denominated and called a Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy."

"Voted, that Dr. BENJAMIN WEST be appointed to discharge the

duties of Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, for the ensuing year."

September 5, 1799. "Voted, that Mr. Professor MESSER be appointed to discharge the duties of Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, for the ensuing year." The salaries for this year were as follows: The President's, $900, (raised to $1000 in 1801); Professor MESSER's, $520; Tutor THOMPSON's, $240; Tutor JEREMIAH CHAMPLIN's, $200.

"Voted, that an examination in Ancient History be exacted of the Senior class, in addition to their examination of the learned languages."

"Voted, that a committee consisting of Mr. JOHN BROWN, &c., be appointed to apply to D. HOWELL, and request his attention to prepare and deliver to the students of this College, a course of Law lectures annually,—and in case Mr. HOWELL should decline complying with this request, the committee are directed to receive of him and deposit in the College Library, all the Law books presented to this institution, by Mr. NICHOLAS BROWN." See above, December 6, 1792.

September 4, 1800. "Voted, that the resignation of Mr. THOMPSON and Mr. CHAPLIN, as Tutors of this College, be accepted."

"Voted, that Mr. CALVIN PARK be elected First Tutor of this College, and that he be allowed, for his services, a salary of $290, including his pay as Librarian, to which office he is also appointed."

"Voted, that Mr. MOSES MILLER be elected Second Tutor of this College, and be allowed a salary therefor of $250."

"Voted, that the President, &c., be a committee to agree with a Third Tutor of this institution, at a salary not exceeding $150." It would seem that Mr. MESSER was, at this time, the only Professor in College, besides the President.

September 2, 1802. "On a letter read from the President resigning his office, Voted, that the President's resignation be accepted; and that —— be a committee to draught an answer thereto."

"Voted that the Rev. ASA MESSER be elected President of this College, *pro tempore*.

During the Presidency of Dr. MESSER, the records of the corpo-

ration are so voluminous that no satisfactory extracts could be made from them, without extending these notes unduly. The interest in them also is diminished as we approach our own times.

APPENDIX H.

The Honorable NICHOLAS BROWN was born in Providence, in 1769. In 1782, when but thirteen years of age, he entered this College, and consequently was educated under President MANNING, for whom he always expressed great veneration. In 1792, at the early age of twenty-three, he was elected one of the Trustees of this College. He was Treasurer of the corporation from 1796 to 1825. In 1792, he presented to the College a law library; in 1804, he gave five thousand dollars to found a Professorship of Oratory and Belles Lettres, in consideration of which the College was named Brown University. In 1823, he erected, and presented to the corporation, Hope College. In 1828, he, in connection with his brother-in-law and partner in business, presented the College with a very complete Philosophical Apparatus. In 1832, he contributed $10,000 to the library fund, and in 1835, he presented to the corporation the library edifice and chapel, known as Manning Hall. In 1839, he gave sites for the President's Mansion and Rhode Island Hall, and $10,000 towards the expense of erecting the buildings. The next year, he provided for a fund of about $10,000 to aid indigent young men studying in the University. His bequests to the College, in money and lands, were not less than $52,500. His donations amounted in all to about $160,000.

An account of his life and character is given by the Rev. Dr. WAYLAND, in a discourse delivered November 3, 1841; and a sketch of his educational and other benefactions, by Professor WILLIAM GAMMELL, in BARNARD'S American Journal of Education, June, 1857.

ARRANGEMENTS OF THE CORPORATION

FOR THE

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION,

AND

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

CENTENNIAL DINNER.

ARRANGEMENTS OF THE CORPORATION.

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the Corporation, on the 12th of June, 1863, President Sears, the Secretary, the Hon. John Kingsbury, and the Hon. Samuel G. Arnold, were appointed a committee to report a plan for celebrating the completion of the first century of the history of Brown University. This committee subsequently reported through the Secretary, and their report was presented to the Corporation at their annual meeting, on the 3d of September, 1863. This report recommended that the Centennial Celebration be held on Tuesday, September 6th, the day before the Annual Commencement of 1864; that the President of the University be requested to deliver a discourse suitable to the occasion; and that a committee of three be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the appropriate observance of the day. The committee appointed by the Corporation in accordance with this recommendation, were the Hon. John Kingsbury, William Goddard, Esq., and George L. Collins, M. D. They addressed to the graduates of the University, the following circular:

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Sir:—The present year completes a century in the existence of Brown University, and it has been determined to celebrate this first Centennial Anniversary with appropriate commemorations, on

Tuesday, the 6th day of September next, the day preceding Commencement. At this celebration you are particularly invited to be present.

The Corporation have appointed Reverend President Sears to deliver an address, and have also ordered that a subscription dinner be provided for the Alumni, and friends of the University, who may attend. Other exercises will be arranged, under the direction of committees who have been designated for the purpose, and who will use their best efforts to impart interest to the occasion.

Tickets for the dinner will be furnished at the lowest practicable rate, which will probably not exceed two dollars each; but as the incidental expenses must of necessity be very considerable, it is hoped that many will make additional contributions to assist in defraying them.

The undersigned, who have been specially charged by the corporation with the preparation of this Celebration, earnestly desire the attendance of all the scattered sons of the University; and as all cannot be personally addressed by the committee, they respectfully request that you will communicate this invitation to other Alumni of your acquaintance, that all may be informed of the occasion, and invited to participate in its festivities.

JOHN KINGSBURY,
WILLIAM GODDARD, } *Committee.*
GEORGE L. COLLINS,

Providence, July 1st, 1864.

The Hon. John H. Clifford, of the class of 1827, was invited to be the President of the Day, and the Rev. Joel Hawes, of the class of 1813, to be the Chaplain. It was decided that the services be held in the First Baptist Meeting House, and that the dinner be served in a capacious tent to be pitched on the College grounds, in the rear of University Hall.

On the 6th of September, the procession was formed at half past 10 o'clock, in front of Manning Hall, under the direction of William Goddard, Esq., of the class of 1846, aided by E. B. Stoddard, Esq., of Worcester, of the class

of 1847; THOMAS F. TOBEY, Esq., of Providence, of the class of 1859; and C. E. WILLARD, of Littleton, Mass., of the graduating class of 1864. It marched through College and North Main Streets, to the First Baptist Meeting House. The Centennial Exercises there took place in accordance with the following programme:

VOLUNTARY on the organ, by Professor E. A. KELLY.

PRAYER, by the Reverend JOEL HAWES, D. D.

CENTENNIAL ODE, written by the Right Reverend GEORGE BURGESS, Bishop of the Diocese of Maine. MUSIC, composed by Professor E. A. KELLY, sung by the Central Glee Club.

Glory to God on high,
Who gave the nations rest,
When Albion's red cross swept the sky
O'er all the open West;
Then from the battle plain,
Men o'er their ploughshares breathed,
And swords which fiercer strife must stain,
Through twelve calm years were sheathed.

Bless we the patriot band
Who spoke, in council sage,
With thought that grasped th' expanding land,
And pierced the coming age:—
"The Crown of realms and hosts
For other brows must shine;
The Attic tastes, the Switzer's boasts,
Rhode Islander, be thine!"

Praise for the bounteous dead,
The bounty still that lives!
The whirling wheel, the broad sail spread,
That gathers and that gives!
The lineage good and old,
Blazoned with generous arts,
Graven, in characters of gold,
On grateful human hearts!

Lord of the ages, thanks
For every pure career
Of champions, in a hundred ranks,
Who girt their armor here;
Then bore the day's long toil,
Or laid a young life down,
For duty, the dear natal soil,
And the celestial Crown.

Glide back, ye waves of time,
To yon soft gales of Spring;
Bring, half unveiled, truth's brow sublime,
Life's dawning landscape bring;
Th' awaking classic lyre,
The tale forever new;
Heroes, and muses, and the fire
Of friends as lovers true!

Thou century dead! with thee
Must all that treasure sleep,
Save that which opes to memory's key,
And that which heaven shall keep!
Closed is thy solemn arch,
And Autumn winds sigh low;
Our lessening lines resume their march,
And onward, onward go.

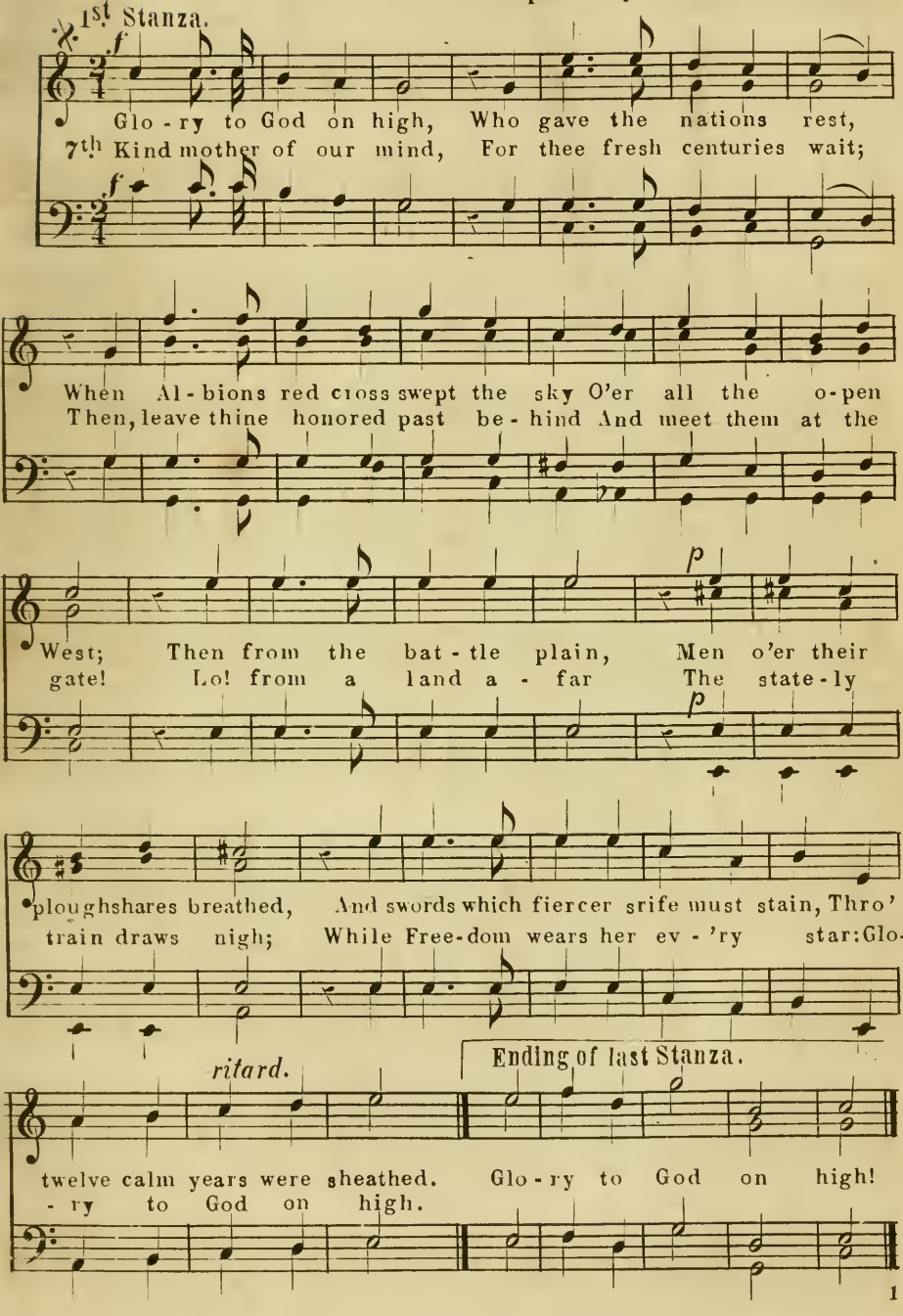
Kind mother of our mind,
For thee fresh centuries wait;
Then, leave thine honored past behind
And meet them at the gate!
Lo! from a land afar
The stately train draws nigh;
While Freedom wears her every star:
Glory to God on high!

ADDRESS by the Reverend President SEARS. BENEDICTION.

CENTENNIAL ODE.

FOR MALE VOICES.

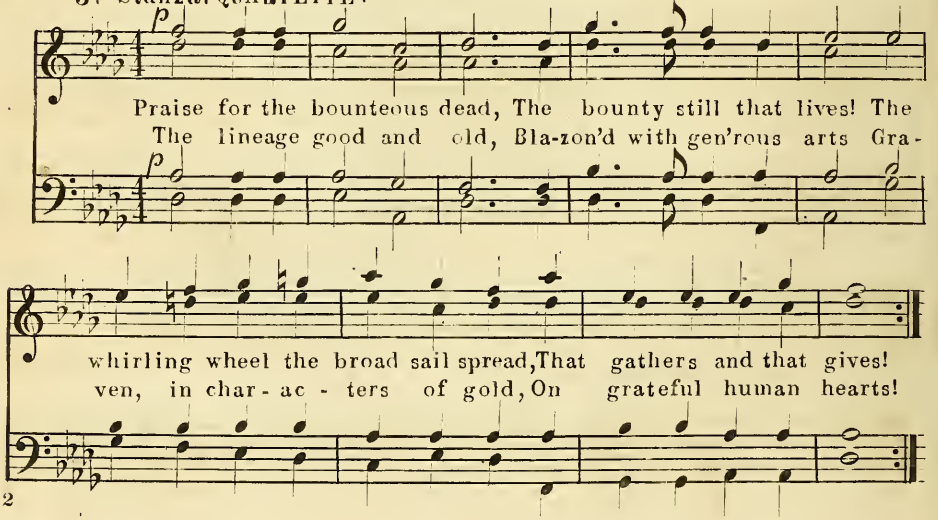
Composed by Prof. E. A. KELLEY.


1st Stanza.
f
Glo - ry to God on high, Who gave the nations rest,
7th Kind mother of our mind, For thee fresh centuries wait;
When Al - bions red cross swept the sky O'er all the o - pen
Then, leave thine honored past be - hind And meet them at the
p
West; Then from the bat - tle plain, Men o'er their
gate! Lo! from a land a - far The state - ly
ploughshares breathed, And swords which fiercer srife must stain, Thro'
train draws nigh; While Free-dom wears her ev - 'ry star: Glo-
ritard.
Ending of last Stanza.
twelve calm years were sheathed. Glo - ry to God on high!
- ry to God on high.

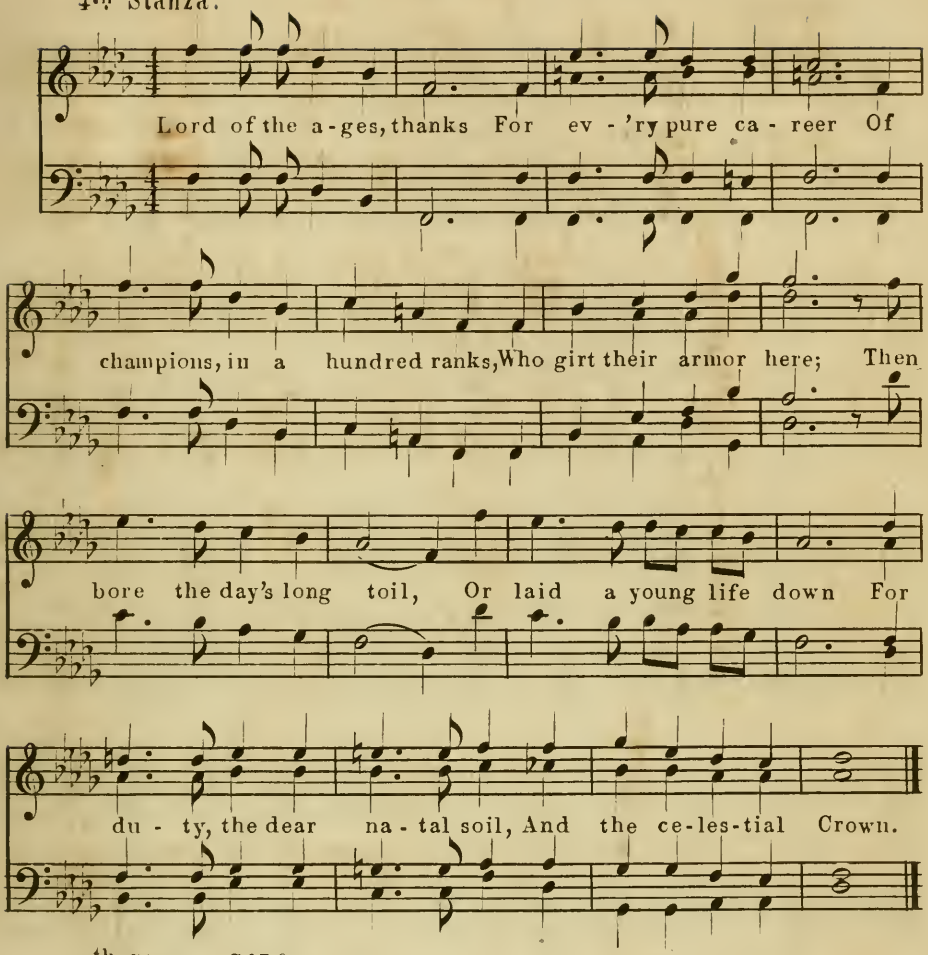
2d Stanza.

Bless we the patriot band Who spoke in council sage With
thought that grasp'd th'expanding land, And pierced the coming age: "The
Crown of realms and hosts For oth - er brows must shine; The
At - tic tastes, the Switzer's boasts, Rhode Islander be thine!"

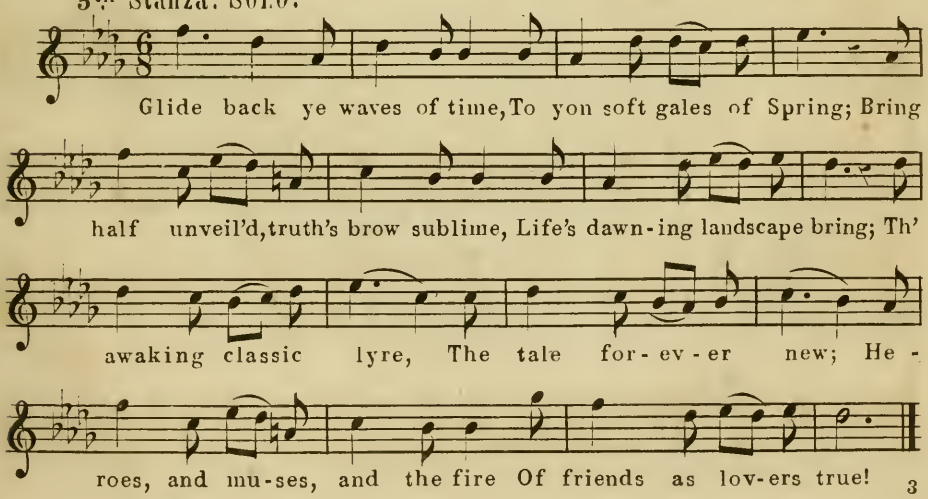
3d Stanza. QUARTETTE.

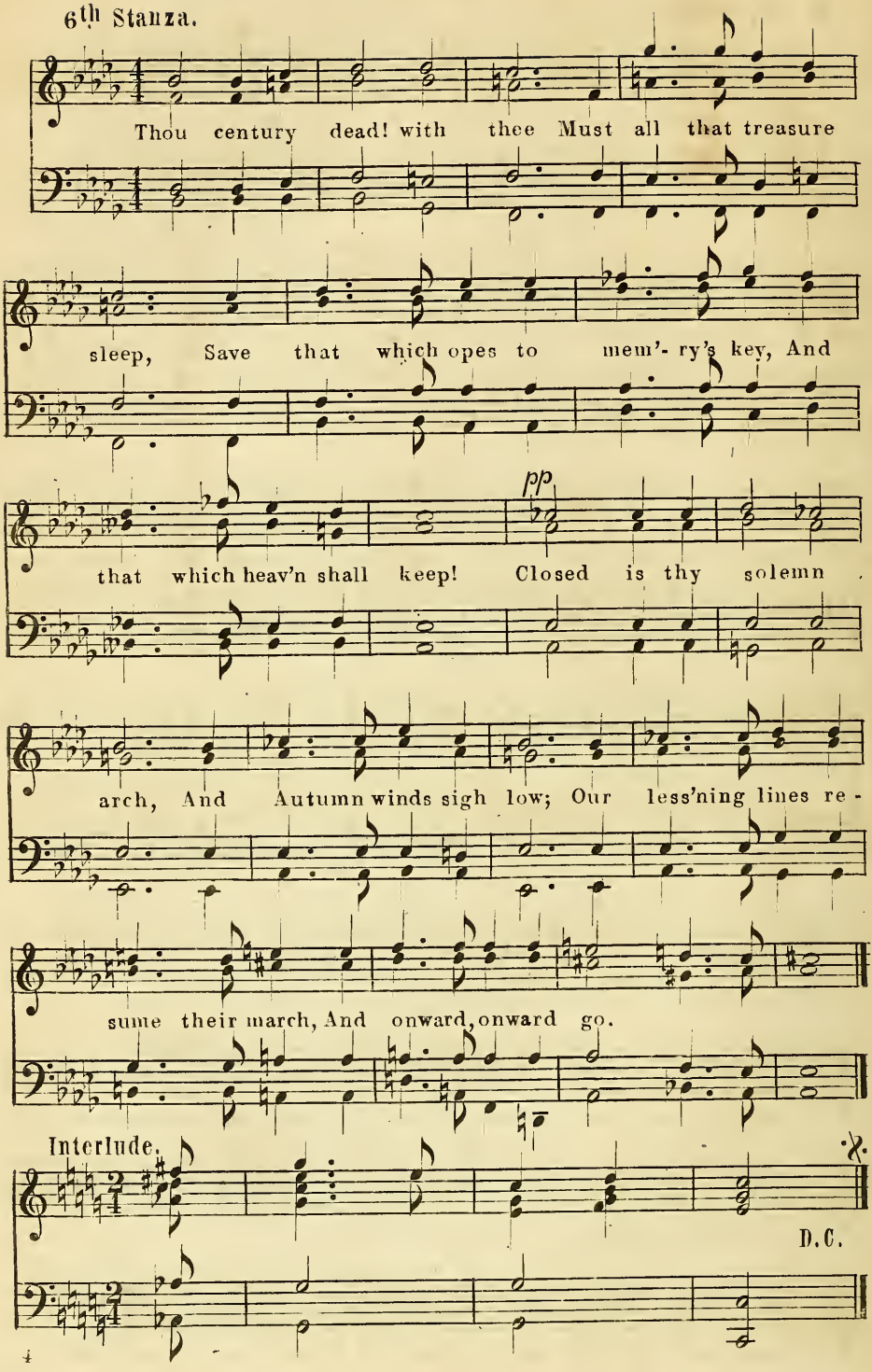

p
Praise for the bounteous dead, The bounty still that lives! The
The lineage good and old, Bla-zon'd with gen'rous arts Gra-
whirling wheel the broad sail spread, That gathers and that gives!
ven, in char - ac - ters of gold, On grateful human hearts!

4th Stanza.


Lord of the a-ges, thanks For ev-'ry pure ca-reer Of
champions, in a hundred ranks, Who girt their armor here; Then
bore the day's long toil, Or laid a young life down For
du-ty, the dear na-tal soil, And the ce-les-tial Crown.

5th Stanza. SOLO.


Glide back ye waves of time, To yon soft gales of Spring; Bring
half unveil'd, truth's brow sublime, Life's dawn-ing landscape bring; Th'
awaking classic lyre, The tale for-ev-er new; He-
roes, and mu-ses, and the fire Of friends as lov-ers true!


6th Stanza.
Thou century dead! with thee Must all that treasure
sleep, Save that which opes to mem'- ry's key, And
pp
that which heav'n shall keep! Closed is thy solemn
arch, And Autumn winds sigh low; Our less'ning lines re -
sume their march, And onward, onward go.
Interlude.
D.C.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE CENTENNIAL DINNER.

At the close of the exercises, the procession was formed again and returned to the University grounds. After a short interval, spent in mutual greetings, the Alumni, with their invited guests, marched to the tent where the dinner was served. A blessing was asked by the Chaplain of the Day. About seven hundred persons were seated at the tables.

After dinner, the President of the Day, the Hon. John H. Clifford, addressed the assembly as follows:

Brethren and Friends:—In the arrangements made by the Corporation, for this filial and most fitting commemoration, the grateful service has been assigned to me of bidding you welcome to these festivities.

To you, our honored guests, whose interest in the cause of good learning, and whose respect for the sincere efforts that this institution has made to foster and cherish it, constitute our only claims upon your presence and sympathy:—

To you, whose names are borne upon our rolls, *alibi instituti et honorarii*, the adopted sons of the University, whom having, as it were, married into the family, we claim to be of our household;—

And to you, my brethren, the lineal offspring of our common mother, who have gathered on this hundredth anniversary of her birth, around the old hearthstone of your intellectual home, to do her honor, to renew those pleasant companionships among the living, which were first formed within these halls, and to recall for a brief

hour, the presence of those whose starred names upon our catalogue, revive so many tender and affectionate memories of College life :—

To each, and to all, in her name, and on her behalf, I tender a cordial welcome.

Diverted, as most of us have been, by the sharp necessities of life, from our earlier studies, which constitute so grateful a solace amidst its distractions, to those who are privileged to pursue them,—retaining scarcely more than what BEN JONSON ascribed to SHAKESPEARE, "Small Latin, and less Greek,"—upon an occasion which comes to us but once in a lifetime, be that life protracted to the longest period, there can be no pedantry in a classical allusion which recalls those studies, however much they may have been neglected by us since our academic days. The sons of the seven-hilled city, on the great festal days of Rome, received at her hands, their ovations, their processions, their arches of triumph. To him whose distinction had been achieved in the field of literature or of art, was assigned the laurel chaplet; upon the brow of some successful and gallant commander of her fleets, the intrepid FARRAGUT of the hour, was placed, by a grateful people, the *Corona Navalis*; to the brave leader of her armies, some Roman SHERMAN, whose persistency and prowess had carried the successful siege of a fortified city, or some self-sacrificing BURNSIDE, whose humanity, as well as heroism, had relieved a beleaguered one, was tendered the *Corona Obsidionalis;* and for the priest, whose offices and counsels in times of civil war, by strengthening the patriotism of the people, had aided in securing an honorable peace, the badge of honor was the *Corona Sacerdotalis;*—to each of her sons who, in any department of human effort, had achieved a distinction that reflected a ray of glory back upon the Republic, was awarded some appropriate token of the common interest in his success, to distinguish him from his fellows.

Unlike the participants in those commemorative festivities of a Pagan civilization, we have come up to these scenes of our early toils and pleasures, on this hundredth birth-day of our *Alma Mater*, not to receive new distinctions at her hands, far less to vaunt, or even to recognize, any distinctions between each other; but as a band of brothers, gathering once more at the knee of her who nurtured us, each bearing the toil-won leaf of fame or of usefulness, which

her generous culture has enabled us to gain in the conflicts of life, to be woven into a single chaplet with which to adorn her venerated brow.

A hundred years! Measured by the experience of the individual life, when, before man reaches it by a score of years, "his strength," in the language of the Psalmist, "is but labor and sorrow," how protracted it seems. But after listening to the admirable address of the excellent President of the University to-day, I fear, my brethren, that we shall be able to maintain no very large pretensions on the score of our antiquity. This mother of ours, though a hundred years old, is scarcely out of her teens, when measured by the matronly venerableness of some kindred institutions, whose representatives from the other side of the water, I am glad to welcome as our honored guests to-day. Only a hundred years—a single century—and that in the lifetime of an institution which was founded and is maintained, not for a day, not for a century, but to bless and benefit successive generations of men, through all time—*in sæcula sæculorum*;—across the stream of whose beneficent charities no vigorous "rule against perpetuities" can ever be interposed, to check its flow;—how brief the period is, even the rounded century, which this day has completed! Why, my brethren, of the class of 1827, (and it gladdens my heart to meet so goodly a representation of the survivors of those "pioneers of the new system,") did you not feel that we might almost be counted among the "*Conditores Academiæ*," when you learned from the President's address, that while we were pursuing our studies here as Sophomores, the first student of the first class of this University, Professor William Rogers, of Philadelphia, a name not unhonored in the annals of literature and science, was a successful teacher in the University of Pennsylvania?

Of those who were here under the instructions of the first President, James Manning, there is one still in the vigor of his powers, who expected to have united with us to-day, in these festivities,—the Honorable Ezekiel Whitman, now of Bridgewater, and for many years Chief Justice of the State of Maine. And we actually have at the table, another Chief Justice, who graduated under the accomplished Maxcy, the second President of the institution, whom I recognize as the pure-minded magistrate, before whom I argued my

first cause at the Bar, who commanded, through a long term of judicial service, the unqualified respect and confidence of the profession and the people in the commonwealth of Massachusetts,—Chief Justice WILLIAMS, of the class of 1801. Let us not, then, brethren of the Alumni, plume ourselves too much on the antiquity of this mother of ours. She is a comely matron, yet. She will bear more children, we trust, to bless the world, than can be counted upon a thousand such rolls as she exhibits now.

The President, in tracing the history of the University, has given us a few graphic sketches of some of the leading and distinguished characters who have been associated with its fortunes. You all remember that beautiful ballad of the German poet—of the traveler who, on crossing a river over which he had been ferried, with two intimate friends, twenty years before, turns to the ferryman, with the tender of triple fare, saying:

> Take, O boatman! thrice thy fee,
> Take, I give it willingly—
> For, invisible to thee,
> Spirits twain have crossed with me.

As I walked in the procession, to-day, my brethren, there were spirits twain that walked with me, whom I never can remember but with emotion, who are associated with every hour of my College life. They need not be named; they were not public or distinguished men, as the world rates distinction, but they were of that quality and temper which, I pray to God, this institution may ever foster and send forth into the world—loving and lovable men, of that high honor and truthfulness, which are worth more than all the fame and distinction in the world.

Among those, too, who have marched with me in that procession, whose shadows the inspiration of the hour has again made realities, was my first President—for we of the class of 1827 were blessed with two of them—the venerable and eccentric MESSER, of whom I can say nothing that has not been already better said by the President in his address, unless it be to confirm the impression he gave us of his remarkable sagacity, his wonderful knowledge of human nature—at least of boy human nature—which made him more than a match for all the devices and expedients that the College ethics of my day

justified us in resorting to, when striving to escape the penalties of College discipline. With him, of those that are gone, who of us can fail to remember the genial presence of the accomplished scholar and finished writer, whose public spirit made him as effective in moulding and guiding public sentiment outside of the College walls, as he was in training the minds and hearts of the students within them, "My guide, philosopher, and friend,"—Professor GODDARD? And how can I forget, amidst associations like these, our beloved Tutor FEARING, who, though ripe for immortality, died too young for his country and his friends? or the brilliant BURGES, our Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, whose fame is bounded by no local limits, and before whose scathing retort in the Congress of the United States, that Ishmaelite of Virginia statesmen, RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, for the first time quailed, and was forever silenced?

Of the living, among our teachers, and the great debt of gratitude we owe to them, I will not trust myself to speak in this presence—[Turning to Ex-President WAYLAND, who sat near the speaker]. May the day be far distant when full expression of the magnitude of that debt can find decorous utterance. My friends, I am experiencing something of what the French call the *embarras des richesses*. I am embarrassed, not because there is a lack of material, for one grows garrulous when old enough to prattle at the hundredth birth-day of his mother,—but because I desired to say only enough to provoke a little of the wit and wisdom of others. Still, I cannot pass to the other, though more agreeable, duties of the chair, without asking, here, in the "city of our solemnities," the city of my nativity, with a little more emphasis, and, perhaps, a little more freedom, than was asked by the learned President this morning,—What does not this beautiful City of Providence owe to Brown University? Will it, upon this centennial birth-day of that institution, which, through all these hundred years, has blessed its people to an extent they can scarcely measure,—will this city recognize the debt it owes to her? Will this surrounding country, not of Rhode Island only, but the whole adjacent region of Massachusetts, recognize the claims this College has upon it for sustenance and support? What would they have been, in comparison with what they are, if she had not crowned this lovely eminence, this *Padan Aram*, 'between the rivers,' with her classic halls, drawing into her charmed circle the young

minds that might otherwise have been left without that generous culture which her instruction has imparted? Has she not been a source of precious influences, to be cherished and strengthened for the coming century, in a larger measure even than she has been in the past?

By the training and discipline that shall be maintained here, and by the means that shall be furnished to render them more liberal and efficient, these myriad homes that surround us are to be brightened by the realization, or darkened by the disappointments, of their fondest hopes. May the youth who are to resort hither from these homes, be, in the noble and inspiring words of JOHN MILTON, "inflamed with the study of learning and the admiration of virtue, stirred up with high hopes of living to be brave men and worthy patriots, dear to God, and famous to all ages." And may they find here the amplest and most generous provisions for meeting all their intellectual wants, and ministering to their highest aspirations. As they come forward in successive generations, their ranks, we trust, are to be continually augmented, and their march never to be interrupted nor stayed.

As I shall have to admonish others, that brevity is not only the 'soul of wit,' upon this occasion, but that it is an imperative necessity of the hour, I must pause. Let us now, my brethren, renew our fealty to our *Alma Mater*. Let us remember, that, in the centuries to come, what we may do now to nerve her hands and strengthen her heart, will make the world better for our having lived in it; and that there are others to come after us, to commemorate the lapse of other centuries, and to celebrate other birth-days, who will look back to this day's record, to see who of us were faithful to the obligations that we owed to her.

> "When we are dust, who gather round this spot,—
> Our joys, our griefs, our very names forgot,—
> Again, as other centuries melt away,
> Shall other classes come to keep the day."

I close with a sentiment suggested by the address of the President of the University, and by the spectacle before me of this goodly throng of her children, to which she may proudly point as "her jewels."

Our Alma Mater.—The wealth and vigor she exhibits on her Hundredth Birth-Day, proves that she has been enriched by every expenditure of her treasures, and acquired a fresher youth by every year that has been added to her age.

In anticipation of the Centennial Celebration, the Philadelphia Baptist Association, so closely identified with the early history of "Rhode Island College," had appointed a Delegation to represent it on this occasion. The President, therefore, read the following sentiment:

The Philadelphia Baptist Association of 1764—A hundred years ago they planted, in a congenial soil, the seed of a broad and liberal culture; their successors have come to behold its flourishing harvest.

He then called on HORATIO GATES JONES, Esq., a member of the Philadelphia bar, and chairman of the Delegation, who spoke substantially as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT:—It becomes my duty, as a member of the Delegation appointed by the Philadelphia Baptist Association, to respond to the sentiment just read. I shall do so very briefly, as others of the Delegation are also present. [Referring to the Rev. HOWARD MALCOM, D.D., and the Rev. JAMES B. SIMMONS.]

More than one hundred years have elapsed since the idea of a College in Rhode Island was suggested by several ministers connected with the Philadelphia Baptist Association. That body, which had then existed for fifty-five years, was composed, in part, of a number of learned clergymen, who felt that the Baptist churches of America needed a College where their young men could be educated without any sectarian influence or tests. After due deliberation, Rhode Island was decided to be the proper place for such an institution. The chief movers in the matter, were the Rev. MORGAN EDWARDS, of Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. SAMUEL JONES, of Lower Dublin; and the Rev. Dr. JAMES MANNING, of New Jersey. The first named was the person who, in 1762, *proposed the plan of the College*, and after its organization, visited Europe to collect funds

for its endowment; the second went to Newport, and remodeled the Charter; while the third, as all are aware, was the first President. The names of these men and their coadjutors at Newport and Providence, deserve to be held in lasting remembrance, not only by Baptists, but by the entire people of Rhode Island, for having, at that early day, established a College here upon so liberal a basis.

From the first application for a Charter, until it was granted, the Philadelphia Association was consulted by the friends here, as every important step was taken; and when the great controversy arose in reference to the first Charter,—which, for a century, has been lost, but now sees the light once more at this family gathering, in that noble volume, the Life of Dr. MANNING, from the accomplished pen of your Librarian, REUBEN A. GUILD,—the whole movement in the Legislature of Rhode Island was stopped until the opinion of the Association could be had.

For many years after the Colege was in operation, our body evinced the liveliest interest in its prosperity, and our churches often contributed funds for the support of the students. I state these facts merely to show the intimate relations which existed between the Association and the College.

It was thus, sir, that our Fathers—forever honored be their memory—established Rhode Island College—as an experiment, basing it upon the principle, not merely of religious *toleration*, but of religious *liberty*, to all of every sect. They firmly believed, with the noble Founder of this colony, in the sanctity of conscience, in soul-liberty, and in the entire separation of Church and State. These grand doctrines, which ROGER WILLIAMS and the other early Welsh settlers had learned among the mountains of Wales, were planted by them here in America, in full faith that God would bless them, and make them, as they have already become, the distinguishing features of our State and National governments.

And now, Mr. President, after a century has passed away, the Philadelphia Association, still in full vigor, and having a membership of over twelve thousand communicants, has deputed us to represent them at this Centennial gathering. We have come to see how the great trust committed by the Founders of the College to the people of Rhode Island, has been executed—to learn whether their

experiment has succeeded, and whether their principles have been adhered to.

During the past, we have often heard of your fame as a seat of learning, and we have also heard how God opened the generous hearts of one family in your city, bearing the honored name of BROWN, to endow your College with a princely munificence, and thus place it upon a firm foundation. I am glad to know that members of that same noble family still live among you. Their names will never be forgotten so long as BROWN UNIVERSITY continues to exist.

We have also heard of your graduates who have filled high and honorable positions in almost every branch of government—State and National—and who have distinguished themselves alike, in the pulpit, on the bench, and at the bar. We know, too, that some of your first class which was graduated at Warren, devoted themselves during the Revolution to the defence of American liberty; and, sir, it is a matter of pride to recall the fact that now, when the Government they assisted to establish is threatened with destruction by domestic traitors, the sons of Brown University have been the first and foremost among the supporters of our constitutional rights.

From what we have seen and heard, and from what our eyes this day behold, we are assured that the experiment of our fathers has succeeded; that Brown University is still cherished by the people of Rhode Island, and that the principles of the Founders have been strictly adhered to. That which they established amid many fears and strong opposition, stands, to-day, a monument of their wisdom, their piety, and their catholic spirit.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I beg leave to read a resolution which was adopted by our Association at its 156th anniversary. It is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the members of the Philadelphia Baptist Association still feel a lasting interest in the welfare and prosperity of Brown University, and as our fathers, a century since, participated in its organization, we, their successors, gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity to express our continued attachment to that venerable seat of learning—the first Baptist College in America."

This, sir, expresses the sentiments still entertained towards your College, by the venerable body which we have the honor to represent.

In its name and behalf, we bid Brown University, for the century to come, God-speed,—with the earnest hope and belief that it will continue to maintain the great liberal principles on which it was founded.

The next sentiment was:

"*Ex-President* WAYLAND,—For more than a quarter of a century identified with the highest prosperity of this University: a generation of grateful pupils unite to do him honor."

President WAYLAND spoke in substance as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT:—When I look around me, and see so many whom I have aided to educate, I am conscious that I can add little to increase the interest of the present occasion. Your own memories, gentlemen, will recall the past, with a vividness of recollection far surpassing anything that I can utter. Yet, it may not be amiss briefly to refer to the scenes of former years, that the reminiscences of youth, may cheer you in discharging the duties in which you are now actively engaged.

I was called to the presidency of this College at a time when the Corporation supposed that important changes were required in order to promote the best interests of the institution. The College was not deemed to be in a flourishing condition, through whose fault, or whether through the fault of any one, I cannot say, nor have I ever inquired. It is sufficient to remember that such was somewhat generally believed to be the fact.

They wisely determined to commence their reformation with the officers of instruction. None of them, I believe, had previously occupied rooms in College, and their influence was, of course, limited, almost entirely, to their presence in the Recitation room. Several of them were gentlemen engaged in the active duties of professional life, and, except for a few months of the year, had no practical con-

nection with the College. To remedy this state of things, the Corporation enacted that every professor in the College should devote himself exclusively to the labors of teaching, and should also occupy a room in the College buildings, during the hours appropriated to study. In consequence of this order, we lost the services of some gentlemen, who, as has been said, were only occasionally connected with the College, and the business of teaching was devolved wholly on those officers who made education their life-work. They were thus enabled to increase, materially, the salaries of the resident officers. When the salaries were thus increased, it was distinctly stated that they were given and accepted on the condition, that the officers devote themselves exclusively to the business of teaching in the College, and also occupy rooms in the College buildings during the hours appropriated to study.

But this was not all. The rooms of the officers were so distributed, that each one had, under his special supervision, a given number of students, for whose conduct he was considered specially responsible, and whose rooms he was to visit once during the evening and once, at least, during the day. These visits you all well remember, and very few of you, I presume, do not recollect, that occasionally the visit of the officer delivered you from the company of unwelcome visitors, and, perhaps, sometimes it saved you from the misfortune of wasting the time of others. I think, in my course of visiting, I rarely found you out of your rooms, except from the very reasonable cause of a failure of memory. The common excuse was, "I only stopped in a moment, sir, to inquire where the lesson was." This inquiry was soon answered, and the student was soon in his own room, quietly pursuing his studies.

It was believed by the Corporation, that the parents and guardians of youth should, at the close of each term, be made acquainted with the standing of those whom they sent here for education. For this purpose, the "Merit Roll" was established. Every officer took daily notes of the recitation of every student in his class. These notes were averaged at the close of the week, these averages were again averaged at the close of the term; and the result was communicated to the parent, with the regular College bill. Each student thus knew that every recitation would tell upon the account which

would meet him on his return, in vacation, to his family and friends.

It was also determined that every recitation should be a real trial of strength and a test of previous diligence. To this end, it was enacted, that neither professor nor student should ever use a book in the recitation room, except in those studies where books were absolutely indispensable. The result was, that a knowledge of the subject was so fully acquired, that commonly a large proportion of every class could give, at a final examination, the substance of the whole volume which they had studied during the preceding term.

To some persons, this discipline seemed needlessly severe. It was real, and strict, yet kind; the intercourse of well bred men with each other. The young men became earnest in study, and those who were present during the transition, have assured me that during their residence in College, they never were so happy as after these changes had been inaugurated.

Under these circumstances, we commenced the second term of the College year 1827. The example of the Senior class, which came more immediately under my instruction, was worthy of all praise. They comprehended their position and knew that on the exemplification of the new system by them, depended greatly the future success of the College. Their conduct, both as students and as young gentlemen, was high minded and exemplary. At the close of our first term, they greatly distinguished themselves. Of one of them I would like to speak, but his presence bids me forbear. It is enough to say that he then gave promise of arriving at that eminence to which he has attained, having deserved and received the highest honors which the State of his adoption could confer.

It had been said that this University was, of all others, the easiest to enter and the hardest to leave. This impression, whether it had been true or false, the course which the Corporation adopted tended to reverse. They raised at once the requirements for admission to the level of the best Colleges in New England, and directed that these requirements should be rigidly enforced. At the same time, they made it my duty, whenever a student, from indolence or negligence was doing good, neither to the institution nor himself, to inform his parents, and desire his immediate removal from College.

It may be supposed that, at first, these regulations led to a dimi-

nution of our numbers. The first class which entered after the "*new system*" was commenced, was small; it graduated, I think, but thirteen. There were croakers in those days, and they predicted the downfall of the College, from such new and unwise regulations. For some time it was necessary to reduce our salaries. But we were all in excellent spirits. We did not "bate a jot of heart or hope, but still bore up, and steered right onward." I well remember a conversation with the late Professor GODDARD, now with God, on the subject of our prospects. We both concluded that whether a College existed here or not, was none of our concern. Our duty was, so long as it existed, to make it a *good* College. The vessel might sink, but if it sunk, it should sink with all its colors flying; we would strive to make it a place of thorough education, and the cultivation of elevated and noble character.

The funds of the institution amounted to, I think, $34,000; and the College was wholly supported by the tuition, and the interest of this sum. The philosophical apparatus was almost worthless, and would not now be accepted as a gift by any of the higher academies of New England, except, indeed, it were as a collection of antiquarian specimens. The library was much in the same condition. The books were few, old and miscellaneous,—such, in general, as had been gleaned by solicitation from private libraries, where they were considered as of no value.

The Corporation believed that their first duty was, to render the institution valuable,—hoping that by rendering it good they would make it desirable, and that young men would resort to it for instruction. The want of a philosophical apparatus was supplied by private benevolence. The late Mr. THOMAS P. IVES directed us to order from Europe such an apparatus as the College required. This was done, and an elegant apparatus was procured, adapted to all the purposes of illustration. Who paid for it, I never knew; whether Mr. IVES, or Messrs. BROWN & IVES. It came to us through their name, all paid for; the apparatus adorned our philosophical room; and that is all I know about it.

The next care of the Corporation was the library. It was decided to raise, by subscription, $25,000, as a fund for this purpose. Twenty thousand dollars, with some difficulty, were raised. When its accumulated interest had raised it to $25,000, it was placed in active

service. The interest has since been devoted to the purchase of books and to the improvement of other means of instruction. From this fund, has arisen the present library, containing nearly 35,000 choice books, and being one of the best working libraries in the country.

With these means and with a gradual increase of students, and, it has been said, with a still greater increase of reputation, the College continued its daily work, with very few incidents that need to be recalled.

We continued in the regular process of instruction, in this manner, for more than twenty years; our fund of thirty-four thousand dollars having received neither addition nor diminution. About this time, it became the policy of several of the Colleges in New England, to create scholarships, and endow professorships, and thus reduce tuition far below its actual cost, or even to render it wholly gratuitous. This College, being, as I have said, almost without endowment or scholarships, began to feel the effect of these measures of its neighbors. An effort was made to raise a sum of money, not to be used as a fund, but to be employed to defray the tuition of certain students, under the direction of the President. This was done, the money was raised, and tuition was, in several cases, annually rendered gratuitous. In a year or two, the money thus contributed was exhausted, while other Colleges were still increasing their means of gratuitous education. The question arose,—Is this contribution to be renewed? I will confess to you, I could not recommend it. I had been active in soliciting the first donations, and I found that they were not offered very freely. Men did not see why the desire to be educated at College made a young man an object of charity, and they did not clearly see why we should not be able to take care of ourselves; and they seemed to hold that if men wished for a Collegiate education, they ought to pay for it themselves. When I urged on them that other Colleges were giving away education, and that we must do the same thing, I could not find that even this appeal aroused any deep-felt sympathy. And, besides, I must confess, that from the results of the experiment, I could not strongly recommend it. It did not succeed in selecting the men who were most likely to confer benefits upon the public, and the fund did not

seem to answer the design of the donors. Under these circumstances, I could not advise its renewal.

What then was to be done? Our little fund of thirty-four thousand dollars was already growing less. In a few years, it would all be exhausted. It became a serious question,—How shall the College be supported?

The Corporation at once saw that we could not compete with larger institutions in raising money for gratuitous education. They could more easily raise five hundred thousand dollars for this purpose, than we could raise one hundred thousand dollars. But could our number of students be increased in any other manner?

It occurred to the corporation, that we were affording education designed mainly for professional men. This was the smallest class of the community. Why should we not extend our courses of instruction so as to afford a higher education to men who desired intellectual cultivation, but who were engaged in the various departments of active life? If education is good for professional men, they asked, why is it not good for merchants, manufacturers, agriculturists, mechanics, and, in general, for all who desire it? Why should they not all be furnished with that cultivation which shall render them intelligent and educated men, as well as fit them to be Lawyers, Physicians and Clergymen?

The corporation decided that the arrangements of the College should be changed to conform to these suggestions. While the original course of studies remained unchanged, various departments were so arranged that young gentlemen might enjoy the full advantage of them, without a previous knowledge of the ancient languages. Particular degrees were to be conferred on those who pursued those studies alone, which are adapted to general cultivation, and which would place men of every occupation in the class of educated men. Other courses of instruction were to be added, in order to render the College as useful as profitable to every class of the community. And still further, while one appointed course was assigned to the candidates for a degree, any student was admitted to pursue such studies as he chose, and for such time as he chose, receiving such testimonials of proficiency as he had merited.

Such were the designs of the corporation.

But it was evident that thus to enlarge our course of education,

would require funds, which we had not at command. Buildings must be erected or changed, new professorships must be established, new apparatus must be procured. It was, therefore, decided to make an appeal to the public for a subscription to carry these views into operation.

This was done. The sum was fixed at $125,000. The public justified the confidence that had been reposed in them. The subscription, at the close, amounted to $128,000, which was freely given for the express purpose of carrying these ideas into effect. The changes were made, and the College commenced a new year under those conditions.

One fact, in passing, is worth an incidental remark. This College is said to be under the influence of the Baptist denomination. It has been its pride to be governed on Baptist principles. These principles are "perfect freedom in religious concernments." It was our strenuous, and, I believe, successful, endeavor to make it in every respect as good for every other denomination as for Baptists; and the result, in raising the subscription of which we have spoken, was manifest. Gentlemen of all denominations felt the same interest in promoting these improvements, as though it were a College of their own. The first gentleman to whom I applied, on the opening of the subscription, was an Episcopalian, and he headed the list with a donation of twenty thousand dollars.

It was upon such principles as I have thus briefly stated, that the new arrangements of this College were commenced. Of their adaptation to the present state of civilization, and especially to that of our country, it is, perhaps, premature to speak. Time will decide upon their truth or their fallacy. It is worthy of observation, however, that the changes in Collegiate organization of late, so far as I know, have all been in this direction. Nor is this true of this country alone. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are adapting their courses of study in such manner as to meet the demands of the different classes of the community, and are becoming accessible to classes who were formerly not allowed to enter their sacred enclosures. In a recent speech of Mr. GLADSTONE, on the subject of popular education, he boasts that Oxford is no longer the place of education for a particular class, but that it is now an institution for the whole people of Great Britain.

I hope that you, gentlemen, may see these views familiar as household words to the whole civilized world, so that every seminary of higher education shall scatter broadcast, over the whole community, over every rank and every class, over every profession and every occupation of life, the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion. Rhode Island gave to the world the first practical example of a commonwealth founded upon the principle of "perfect liberty in religious concernments," and this doctrine is now making the circuit of the civilized world, and awaking the nations from the slumber of ages. It will be a pleasing matter of reflection for us, gentlemen, if we shall be permitted to see this little College taking the lead in another glorious reformation, and of being the first to offer to our brethren in every walk of life, all the blessings of broad, generous, universal intellectual cultivation.

I have already engrossed more of your time than was allotted to me, and I must claim your forgiveness. Let me say, in a word, I cannot express the pleasure I feel, at seeing myself surrounded by such a number of my former pupils, in every one of whom I recognize a friend. I know, as I look upon your faces at this moment, that there is not one of you, who does not believe that, notwithstanding my many imperfections, my paramount motive of action was an honest intention to promote your highest and best good.

But this Centennial Celebration will soon have passed away. Before another shall come, we shall all have entered eternity. Another Centennial will hardly know that we ever existed. But we shall still live. Through the infinite mercy of God, in Christ Jesus, may we meet where they no more go out, and dwell forever in the presence of our Father and our God

At the close of President WAYLAND'S remarks, a stanza of "Auld Lang Syne" was sung. The President then announced that there was present a representative of a sister institution, which might boast of real antiquity, to which gentleman we, as a country, were much indebted for a timely and kindly word, at a time when such words were most needed by America in her great struggle—uttered, too, when

they were worth something and cost something. In behalf of his College and himself, the President had the supreme satisfaction of asking the assembly to listen to Professor GOLDWIN SMITH, of the University of Oxford, England.

Amidst the heartiest applause, Professor SMITH rose and responded, in substance as follows:

I most heartily thank you for the compliment you have kindly paid me and the great University—the elder sister of this institution—which I have the honor to serve. I may say, not as a mere hackneyed phrase, but with truth, that I wish the task were in more practiced hands. I am a student, not an orator. The only public meeting I ever addressed in my life, and perhaps the only one I ever shall address, was the great meeting called in the Free Trade Hall at Manchester, to protest against the outrage of the Alabama.

It is most interesting to a professor of an English University to see these seats of liberal learning, the counterparts of Oxford and Cambridge, rising on this side of the Atlantic. I have been told that, compared with those ancient Universities, what I see here must be of a humble kind. But in this country, we behold everywhere the acorn which enfolds the future oak. Pass five or six centuries, and here, too, we shall have grey walls, ancient memories, and historic greatness.

I thank you for acknowledging, in my person, the fellowship of learning and science on both sides of the Atlantic; and I earnestly pray that when this evil hour is past, Englishmen and Americans may be again bound together, not by the fellowship of learning and science alone.

When the Prince of Wales, the representative of GEORGE III, paid a visit to this country, he was received, not only with courtesy and hospitality, but with enthusiastic affection; and we might have hoped that the friendship of the two nations was thoroughly established. Now, however, a feeling of hostility seems again to have arisen between us, though not, I trust, to continue forever.

You must not suppose that the want of sympathy, or,—as I fear I may say,—the antipathy of which you have had to complain, on our part, during this struggle, extends to the whole English nation. It

were idle for me to deny that the privileged classes of my countrymen—the aristocracy and the clergy of the established church—are, in a certain sense, your enemies. To these classes you are a standing menace, not in a military, but in a moral and political, point of view. They know that the success of your institutions must ultimately involve the doom of those under which they hold their power.

Therefore they are glad that the Model Republic should, as they imagine, end in failure, and they sympathize with those who are laboring for its overthrow. It is not right that they should have this feeling, but it is natural, when they perceive, so keenly as they do, the tendency of your institutions indirectly to subvert their own. The feeling is not one of malignity towards the American people, but of political fear, and of opposition,—which, in the case of a class circumstanced as they are, is inevitable,—to your principles of society and government.

The upper middle class, to a certain extent, follow the lead of the aristocracy. It is very wealthy, and perhaps its wealth has had the usual effect to make it a little regardless of questions of principle by which, at a former period of our history, it would have been deeply moved. I fear it is not above being influenced by a feeling that the side of those who are opposed to you, is the more genteel. But the sentiments of this class are less hostile to you than those of the aristocracy and the bishops. The great middle class paper, the *Telegraph*, has a circulation double, I believe I may almost say treble, as great as that of the *Times*. And this journal, though strongly opposed to the war, has not been, like the *Times*, hostile to the American people. A great number of my countrymen, let me say, are sincerely opposed to the war, without being hostile to America. They sincerely believe that the war is leading you to ruin. My friend, Mr. Bright,—than whom the American people has no better or more powerful friend,—spoke in a letter to me the other day, with a feeling of sorrow amounting to anguish, of the affliction which has fallen upon your nation. Others, seeing the greatness of this affliction, may mistake its cause and speak of it in less friendly terms; and yet they may not be your enemies, they may even be your friends.

Of what we call the lower middle class, the greater part, I believe, are friendly to America; especially the Nonconformists, who are

numerous in this class, and who are the natural allies of your Free Churches.

If we go still further down, we find the agricultural laborers indifferent to this, as they are to all political questions. They are, in fact, in political intelligence, as in political rights, scarcely above the level of medieval serfs. But the intelligent operatives of our towns, especially in the manufacturing districts, have, in spite of the suffering brought upon them by the war, been, almost to a man, ardently in favor of your cause. They have followed your fortunes with the warmest sympathy, from the moment when the great issue between freedom and slavery was fairly presented to them,—and I must remind you, in justice to my countrymen, that this issue was not presented from the first.

The party in England favorable to your cause, has alone been able, with success, to hold great public meetings. Our adversaries have attempted to hold great public meetings, but with little success.

You take the *Times* for the voice of the English people. The *Times* is no longer the voice of the English people. That once great popular organ has been sold into the hands of the aristocratic party. Its managers find, in the patronage of aristocratic society, their compensation for the loss of the position that this journal held in former days.

I wished to correct, as far as I could, the impression, which I find prevalent here, that England, as a nation, is animated by hostile and malignant feelings towards the American people. I would not think of touching on any political question which can divide American opinion. We are met here to-day, in honor of one of those institutions which are not, like the divisions of this evil hour, transitory, but permanent; and which will remain well-springs of intellectual life to the nation, when the civil war is a thing of the past and its fierce passions have ceased to glow.

Let me conclude, then, in a manner more suitable to the proper object of this festivity, by earnestly seconding the prayer of your President, that you will be liberal in the support and endowment of your Universities. We at Oxford and Cambridge are, perhaps, over endowed. We are placed, by our wealth, too much above the necessity of consulting the requirements of the time. But it is good that Universities should be made independent of mere commercial

considerations; and that they should be enabled to lift the head of the nation, as it were, above the atmosphere of its busy life into a higher and purer air.

I thank you, gentlemen, once more, for the honor you have paid me, and heartily pray that the century of prosperity and honor which has passed over your University, may be succeeded by a century of still greater prosperity and still higher honor.

As Professor SMITH took his seat, the band played "God Save the Queen."

The President next called on Governor CHASE, of Ohio, to say something concerning the public sentiment in America, on the topics touched upon by Professor SMITH. He responded substantially as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—I hardly feel that I have a right to speak in this presence. It is a gathering of the family around the domestic altar, in which it is hardly fit that the voice of a stranger should make itself heard. The children of the University come from all quarters to mingle their gratulations upon the Hundredth Anniversary of the nativity of their *Alma Mater*; and their mother's mother, the Baptist Association, yet surviving in green old age, unable to be present herself, sends her representatives to the festival. Why, then, sir, should you ask me to speak when there are so many present who can speak better and by better right?

Besides, what can I say? It is true that for several years I have been very busy making notes,—[laughter and applause]—but I have, as yet, prepared no speech—least of all, a speech fit for this audience.

But your President insists that I must say something. Well, then, let me say, in the first place, that looking around me, I see several faces which remind me of the early days of 1861. In February of that year, a number of citizens from all the States which had not then seceded from the Union, met in Washington, on the invitation of Virginia, to devise, if possible, some peaceful mode of restoring and preserving the National Unity. Among these citizens

were some patriotic Rhode Island men whom I now see present. We were not so successful in the work of pacification as we desired. It might have been otherwise, had our southern fellow-citizens—whom we called brethren then, and expect to call brethren again, though now obliged to call them rebels—been willing to listen to sound reason.

The Rhode Islanders were full of devotion to the Union,—as we all were,—but their way of stating the grounds and consequences of that devotion, struck me as a little peculiar. The people of Rhode Island— they said — are so patriotic that no force on earth can drive them from the Union. Every State may go, but Rhode Island will remain. Of course, Rhode Island, in the end, *may constitute the whole United States;* and then, will have the *whole National debt to pay!* And what is worst of all—they added—*she is able to pay it.* The case would be more tolerable if she were unable to pay, and could escape that way! [Laughter and applause.]

Now it seems pretty clear that Rhode Island will escape this calamity. I congratulate her all the more cordially upon it, because it is somewhat doubtful whether even her resources would now prove quite equal to the discharge of the debt. By the blessing of God, however, the Union will stand. Not a heart beats within these canvas walls, which does not invoke perpetual blessings on the Union. This great Republic is not to be rent asunder; nor is any jot or tittle of her territories to be severed from the great whole. No matter how we differ on other points, we are one on this: "The Union must be preserved." No matter what clouds darken the sky, or what thunders crash, or lightnings burn, around us, while the tempest of war rages; the heavens will yet become clear, and the sun shine forth on a re-established and renovated Union; and Centennial Anniversary after Centennial Anniversary will gather the children of this University from every State of the Republic, undivided and indivisible. [Applause.]

Let me respectfully suggest, then, that, as it seems clear that Rhode Island will not be left to pay the National debt, she cannot better show her patriotism than by paying over the amount as it stood at the beginning of the war—only seventy millions !—to Brown Uni-

versity. The worthy President, I am sure, will warrant me in saying that *Alma Mater* will be content with a quarter of the sum.

While the children of the home have been reviving pleasant memories and indulging mutual confidences, you, Mr. President, have thought fit to call on a stranger from a foreign land—yet not a stranger, for we all look on GOLDWIN SMITH as a cherished friend—to say something concerning the public sentiment in England towards our country; and you have required me, a citizen of Rhode Island—for as a citizen of Ohio, under our American Constitution, I am also a citizen of Rhode Island—to say a few words in reference to what he has said.

It was my misfortune, last fall, to be a good deal quoted in England as the author of some sayings not altogether friendly to that country. I said that in my judgment, England had not been altogether just in her dealings with us; something less than magnanimous; a good deal less than generous and kind; and that sometimes I could not help feeling like taking our old mother by the hair and giving her a good shaking. The phrase was not very elegant. It was an off-hand utterance to one of our great assemblies in the West, and got into print; and as it expressed, though in homely language, a genuine feeling, I thought it best to let it go.

How could any American feel otherwise, when the Alabama—

> "That fatal and perfidious bark,
> Built in the eclipse, and rigged with curses dark,—

went forth upon the ocean, from a British ship-yard, equipped with British stores, armed with British cannon, manned by British sailors, to prey upon defenceless American commerce? "Built in the Eclipse;" yes, in the eclipse of National Faith and Honor! "Rigged with curses dark;" yes, with the curses of broken amity and kindled strife! May God, in his goodness, avert the evil omens.

Allusion has been made to the reception of the Prince of Wales in the United States. It is never best to disguise our real sentiments. We did welcome the Prince of Wales right cordially. We received him with a warm gush of genuine, earnest American feeling. Our hearts went forth to him as the representative of the great branch of the Anglo-Saxon family beyond the water. We wished to draw yet closer the bonds of common lineage, common lite-

rature, common religion. We thought of the time, as perhaps not distant, when both branches would be substantially one people—under different governments, indeed,—but animated by the same ideas, and standing together before the world as representatives of the same great principle of constitutional and personal Freedom.

But when this rebellion broke out—when men, in the madness of their devotion to slavery, sought to pull down the pillars of the Republic and establish a Slave-Empire on its ruins—and when, in return for the love and generous sympathy with which we greeted the representative of England, we received cold and averted looks; unkind and ungenerous words; taunts and jeers, in the hour of our calamity; and last and worst, saw piracy sheltered, provided, equipped and armed for the conflagration of our merchant ships and the plunder of our commerce,—and all this done by Englishmen,—how could we feel otherwise than hostile to England? We did feel so, and we feel so still. [Great applause.]

But we hope for better days. We look for the time when England will see that she consults neither her true interest, nor her true honor, when she indulges unfraternal sentiments towards America. And we rejoice to know that there are illustrious men on the other side of the Atlantic, who dare to rebuke such sentiments, whenever uttered.

Among those who have thus spoken,—among those upon whom we must rely for the return of amity, and fraternal sentiments, and christian good will,—is the honored gentleman who has just addressed you. In your name, in the name of my own fellow citizens of the great State beyond the Alleghanies, in the name of all the loyal men and women of America, I thank him. [Applause.]

Nor do we forget, when we count Englishmen entitled to the gratitude of Americans, the name of John Bright, whose letter has just been referred to. He pleads for peace; but peace with freedom and an undivided Republic. For such a peace we pray. We do not make war because we love it. We make war because we love peace; and we see no peace except in the suppression of the rebellion; with which, we see clearly, must come the extinction of slavery.

Nor, as entitled to equal esteem and honor, do we fail to remember—Richard Cobden. He says that the true England is the English people, and not the English aristocracy; and we rejoice in

the belief that the English people, under his teachings and those of his associates, is sure to see that English interests will be best secured by the most cordial relations with the Union.

That the English people begin, at least, thus to see, is manifested by the great demonstration in favor of the Union, and Freedom, in America, by the workmen of Lancashire. No aristocratic teachings or influences can persuade or urge such men into infidelity to Freedom. God bless the noble working people of England! [Applause.]

Let us trust, then, that when this storm of war shall have ceased to rage, and our country, restored, redeemed, regenerated, in all the strength of her vast resources, and in all the energy of labor unshackled by a single fetter, shall have resumed her place among the nations, we may have a kind communing with the people of England and their honored representatives; and that all causes of differences between the two countries may receive a happy adjustment. May we not, then, renew the hope, rudely disturbed by later events, that England and America may resume their united lead in the march of just national ideas of freedom and free government; and that, at last, the prophetic *thought* of an English Poet may find expression in the great *fact* of

"The Parliament of Man—the Federation of the World?"

If that time shall indeed come, among the names which shall be counted worthy of honor, will be those of the men who have founded, and of the men who have restored, the Union of these States; nor will they be counted as worthy of less, who, like COBDEN, and BRIGHT, and SMITH, in the midst of influences the most depressing, have resolutely maintained, in another land, the claims of Right, and Truth, and Freedom, in behalf of America. [Prolonged applause.]

The President of the Day, with a few pleasant words, introduced his classmate, the Hon. CHARLES THURBER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who repeated the following poem:

Hail! Alma Mater, Reverend Mother, hail!
'Twas at your summons we have gathered here;
Had it but come from Harvard or from Yale,
Each son of Brown had turned his deafest ear.
But when your voice, so sweet and soft and clear,
Rang in our ears, 'twas quite a different thing;
It seemed a voice that used to guide and cheer;
And, oh! it thrilled the heart's divinest string,
And we came bounding here on youth's elastic wing.

The clock has struck—a hundred years are gone,
And a new century enters at the door;
But still BROWN's soul "is marching, marching on,"
As fresh as ever for the ages more.
Your sons grow weak long ere a century's o'er,
And have to leave life's pleasures and employs,
While Mother BROWN, you're buoyant as before;
For whate'er else old Father Time destroys,
He has not touched your skill in finance and in boys.

Our retrospects of this old homestead seem—
Though varying somewhat as the ones that view—
To *all* BROWN's sons a very pleasant dream,
Tinged, it may be, with nightmare to a few:
And who can doubt that every one, anew,
His College lustrum would with joy begin,
Were 't not, alas! for that confounded screw,
And that old bell with its unwelcome din,
And, most of all, the doubts about his getting in?

True, you're not rich as men count riches now,
And you're not poor, if tried by unpaid duns,
For when bills come that must be paid, somehow,
They're paid, instanter, by your unweaned sons.
But if, sometimes, they mount to mighty ones,
And the dread totals, 'neath the columns, frown,
And the old homestead fast to ruin runs,
You know the Treasurer pays the money down,
And when the Treasurer's blue, he quickly turns to Brown.

'Tis true, dear BROWN, that you're excelled in girth,
By many a sister in our glorious west;
But 'tis not there that we're to look for worth,
But where one's mission is enacted best.
You could expand, if that were merit's test,
Until you should the very climax cap;
Like some young eagle that outgrows its nest,
Or some fat boy, fed on maternal pap,
You might become too large to sit in Rhoda's lap.

What, although fewer of learning's devotees
Flock to your shrine for inspiration there?
Those LL. D.s and very rare D. D.s
On your triennial, tell us who they are;
And as a merit far more rich and rare
Than all I've woven in my humble lay,
You've trained your children with such skill and care,
That, though a *few* bear these degrees away,
The rest might bear them off about as well as they.

Thanks, glorious BROWN, for offering us in youth,
At Reason's feast, that overflowing bowl:
We sigh, sometimes, that of that proffered truth,
We got so little, when we might the whole.
Still, we oft feel a pressure on the soul,
And stagger 'neath the literary freight,
With feelings we've no potence to control;
But still this load has one peculiar trait,
It is its *lightness* crushes us, and not, alas! its *weight.*

But still we thank you more than we'll discuss,
For all you did and all you made us do;
Whate'er we did not, we set down to us,
Whate'er we did, we set it down to you;
And were we now to strike the balance true,
'Twixt what you did and what we left undone,
And place the balance where the victory's due,
'T would be so plain that he that reads may run—
You'd find, dear Mother BROWN, we beat you two to one.

Ah! Brown, good learning's refuge and defence,
Thrice dear, to-day, to every happy guest,
Like Roger Williams, safe in Providence,
Enjoying freedom, and enjoying rest,
No foeman here dares frighten or molest,
Where "Law and Order," 'neath their *Dorric* dome,
Keep "ward and watch" with an undaunted breast;
For, in Rhode Island whate'er foe may come,
He'll think of Fenner's ghost, and make his exit home.

Oh! how dyspeptic you must oft have been,
When you, dear Brown, had two dread tasks to do:
The first, to take some handsome fellows in,
And then, to put the handsome fellows through.
But, oh! how happy it must make you, too,
When *all* your boys, the *dullest* e'en of them,
In three short years came back so learned, to you,
And so prepared old error's tide to stem,
That they can boldly stand *demanding* an A. M.

When mild September, with the Fall, in tow
Brings its mosquitoes and your sons to town,
Your cleric sons, with labor weak and low,
And your lay sons with business frittered down,
All, to be doctored by their Mother, Brown,—
When they're relieved of every ache and pain,
And have put on Ambition's classic crown,
They post off homeward in the earliest train,
And very seldom come, Commencement day, again.

Ah! Alma Mater, if you really wish
These grounds all covered, each Commencement day,
Fill not too soon Ambition's waiting dish,
But leave the vacuum gaping for the prey;
And when hope flags and almost dies away,
And dreams but yearly of the dear degree,
And they've as often joined this glad array,
And have behaved as well as you and "me,"
Then, if you think it best, please give the rogues the D——.

We say, *cui bono*?—when we wish to test
The meed of merit where there's merit due;
So we can take your gauge of merit best
When that *cui bono* is applied to you.
Look all the land this side of Dixie through,—
Don't look beyond, where hot rebellion stirs
E'en good men up, some naughty things to do,—
You'll find BROWN's sons with spirits free as hers,
And urging Progress' steeds with ROGER WILLIAMS' spurs.

What will your future, noble BROWN, become,
Before the centuries reach their final goal?
For, since our MILLER has, at last, gone home,
A few more centuries may conclude to roll;
And if they should, and you're still sound and whole,
Till time's dim twilight shall go out in shade,
Your magic will have thrilled from pole to pole,
The world will prove far better for your aid,
And progress, keeping step with music that you made.

And when, at length, at Nature's last assize,
All grades of actors gather at her bar,
I do not think you'll share the *smallest* prize,
Nor your fame kindle to a *little* star;
But your free spirit, without stain or scar,
Will thrill their hearts who walk the streets of gold,
And move along, without a jolt or jar,
Among the spirits in the heavenly fold,
And not, New England-like, left shivering in the cold.

There is a law by Nature wisely penned,
To guide earth's travelers in their passage through:—
Draw not too freely on a generous friend,
You'll be his slave forever if you do.
And *Wisdom*, therefore, seems to tell you, too,
Dive not too often into RHODA'S chest,
However liberal she may be to you;
Then your own judgment will be duty's test,
Without going down to see if RHODA thinks it best.

A century old, sounds to our youthful ears,
Like the sad notes of joy's funereal knell,
But the rich harvest of a hundred years
May make earth Heaven to those who use them well.
Time, treated wisely, has a potent spell
To lengthen life and give it added joy;
And it would need no rapt ISAIAH to tell,
That man might be in active life's employ,
A century old, and still might die a blooming boy.

A hundred years! when your next hundredth year
Knocks at your door, please send your summons out;
We pledge our honors that we'll all be here,
If we are well enough to be about.
But since there may be, I'm aware, some doubt,
Tell them who're here, though uttered in a song,
Yet, with a feeling, hearty and devout,
That if, in person, we don't get along,
We will, in spirit, come and mingle in the throng.

Your hundredth birth-day! when its work is done,
And these gay scenes in which we mix are through,
'Twill make us glad that we have been at one,
And, sad to think, we cannot be at two:
And when we vanish like the morning dew,
May some green blades of moral beauty spring
Up from the ashes of both me and you,
And some mementos of our being bring,
To prove that life, with us, was not a useless thing.

But I must close. Perhaps it was my fault,
That I arose to sing this simple air,
For I've too little of the attic salt
That makes a viand richly seasoned fare;
But since, commanded by the august chair,
I should not dare to play the fugitive,
But rather would that *greater* danger dare,
And some reply, however humble, give,
And say, if nothing more than Webster, "*I still live.*"

Friends and Alumni, 'tis with joy we meet
Where but externals are the traits we view:
God grant the meeting may be just as sweet,
Where we shall meet and read each other through;
When, though we shall not, as to-day we do,
Meet those who'll gather in this good old town,
We shall, that day, these festal scenes renew,
And with Alumni more than these, sit down,
And, best of all, the Founders, Patrons, Teachers of Old BROWN.

The President referred to the presence of distinguished members of the bench and the bar, and asked the audience to unite with him in the sentiment—

The Profession of the Law.—We point, with pride, to the starred names upon her rolls, of the contributions made by our *Alma Mater* to the Bench and the Bar. We hail with equal pride the presence here of the living representative of both.

He then called upon Chief Justice AMES, of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, a graduate of the class of 1823, for a response. Judge AMES spoke as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT:—It is with unfeigned diffidence, after your allusion to names far more honored than that which I can boast, that I rise to respond, in part, to this toast. There are persons here we have long honored, as jurists, some of whom have come to touch almost the whole circle of the century which has just elapsed.

I am sorry, sir, that, instead of calling upon me, you had not called upon one of these venerable jurisconsults, whose names have been so long borne upon the roll of our Alumni, with honor and respect, and trust that what little I may say, will be considered by them as only introductory to what they can say so much better. The science of jurisprudence, which so many here have essayed to compass, and which some of them have compassed in their degree, has undoubtedly received great expansion and improvement during the last century. As you well know, sir, this is not for the reason that the Judges

and Jurists who lived a century, and more than a century, ago, are excelled by those who now fill their places in the land, from which we derive our laws and institutions. A hundred years ago, the great Lord MANSFIELD presided over the King's bench. A hundred years ago, Lord HARDWICKE died, having, eight years before, resigned his place as Lord High Chancellor of England,—a judge whose name can never be pronounced without honor, by any jurist who truly estimates the labor he performed, not so much in creating, as in justly circumscribing the rules of that important branch of jurisprudence over which he so long presided. Half a century before, Sir JOHN HOLT presided, for twenty years or more, over the Queen's Bench in England—a judge who, whether is considered the great service which he rendered in the Commonwealth of England, to the liberty of the subject and the laws which guard it; his learning, derived from abroad as well as from the study of the jurisprudence of his own country; or that wisdom and good sense, which so eminently marked his judgments, stands, to this day, most honored amongst English judges. England cannot boast nobler names than the past furnishes,—men of greater learning or ability, or of greater eminence in the respective paths of jurisprudence which they trod. These were the great iconoclasts of their day; they broke up the golden images of jurisprudential learning, which had before been worshipped at a distance, and made them the current coin of the profession, and of the world, and, in that way, performed the great service to jurisprudence, for which we, and all, do them honor. The jurisprudence of England rolls on in a deeper course, in a wider channel, from their liberal studies, and the liberal spirit with which they have endowed it.

In our own country, sir, I need not say that our jurisprudence, as distinct from that of England, has been created since the century just past, began. Our federal judiciary had, within the century, its origin, and our State has been illustrated by the men who have dedicated themselves, on the bench and at the bar, to the development of our jurisprudence. In the presence of those assembled here, it is unnecessary to say, how much academic and Collegiate institutions have contributed to this. After looking around me here, and recollecting the names upon your rolls, eminent in the history of the jurisprudence of the country, I need not say how much our

University has contributed to the cause, which the sentiment just read commemorates and honors. Trusting, sir, that this good influence has not ceased to operate, we may hope that eminent men, matured by the kindly care of this University, in liberal studies, may yet arise, who, by the high morality and liberal policy of their opinions and judgments, may contribute still more to the noble cause of jurisprudence in the century yet to come.

Ex-Chief Justice WILLIAMS, of Massachusetts, the oldest graduate present, a member of the class of 1801, gave some pleasant reminiscences of his College life. His remarks were written out by him, and read for him by the Rev. Dr. CASWELL.

They have, however, unfortunately not been preserved.

The Hon. B. F. THOMAS, of Boston, of the class of 1830, having been called on by the President, spoke as follows:

I have no speech, Mr. President. I felt quite sure that the appropriate theme would be exhausted, as it has been, in the excellent address of the President of the University. I was also quite sure that, if any personal reminiscences of the past were wanting to give life to the picture, they would be forth coming from you and the venerable friends around you. Upon my entry into the College, I looked with awe upon yourself and your brethren of the Senior class. You were all then well stricken in years, and the *then* was far back in the last generation. Nothing would satisfy me you were not present at the laying of the corner stone. My only surprise is, your reticence on the subject.

If I had desired to say a word as to the early life of the College, I should have been at a loss for the material. I turned to the admirable history of Rhode Island, by my friend, Mr. ARNOLD; but the relations of the College with the State had not been so intimate that the history of the State would embrace that of the College. Rhode Island has a record of which her people may well be proud;

but doting on the College has not been one of her infirmities. She may justly be proud of it. It has done a good and great work. Comparatively few men have left these halls who have given themselves to literature as a pursuit, and have been eminent as scholars and writers. But when the hard work of life has to be done, demanding well-trained, vigorous, practical powers, her sons have been found, in the chair of instruction, in the pulpit, at the bar, on the bench, in the halls of legislation. The sons of no other College have won more largely of what are usually deemed the honors and prizes of life. But, her children should remember that, though the good mother can't live on bread alone, she can't live without bread. But I must be careful or I shall be making a speech.

When I graduated, Mr. President, Dr. WAYLAND, (our master, wise and good,) asked me to write a short poem for Commencement. I declined. It was a sensible thing to do, but not very gracious. I have felt ever since that I owed the Doctor that poem. It is rather late, but I must pay the debt. But don't forget, Mr. President, that the debt is a poem from a boy of seventeen.

POEM.

Hope of our youth! resume thy sway—
From threads of sunlight, braid the strand
By which we moor our bark, to-day,
On boyhood's fresh and merry land.

Fill to the brim, this failing cup,
With wine from memory's vintage won;
These brooding shadows, lift them up
As mists are lifted by the sun.

Thy light, the gates of joy, unbars,
And hearts of stone to transport, wakes;
As Memnon, silent with the stars,
Touched by the sun, to music breaks.

Allured by thee, Spring re-appears,
And, in her train, the happy hours,
When smiles were nestling in our tears,
And sunbeams dancing in the showers.

These wrinkles on the brow, or frowns,
  Thy dewy fingers smooth away,
And to these sombre Alpine crowns,
  Give back the warmer tints of May.

If clouds be hanging o'er our lot,
  Thy silver hues their edges line;
The cares of life, its griefs forgot,
  We breathe the airs of "Auld Lang Syne.

Back to its fountain winds the stream,
  The man gives place unto the boy;
The siege of Richmond's but a dream,
  While we renew the siege of Troy:

With JASON, seek the Golden Fleece—
  (Fleecers in later times are found);
The "Clouds" with ARISTOPHANES,
  More built on now than solid ground:

From PLATO'S mouth the honey sip;
  The prescient swarm of Attic bees
That settled on his infant lip,
  Could never cross Ægean seas:

With HORACE drink Falernian wine;
  No later grape hath such a bloom;
The clusters of no other vine
  Are redolent of such perfume:

Or sail upon the lovely bay,
  Whose wave the summer twilight gilds;
While fancy has her freest play
  And Hope her airiest castle builds:

Or linger in some genial home
  Of daughters, beautiful and bright,
As Venus breaking through the foam
  Or sparkling on the brow of night:

Timid as fawn in forest aisle
  Affrighted by a rustling gown,
Basking in beauty's beaming smile
  Or shivering in her slightest frown.

Are there no clouds? Rise with the day,
  And brushing through the morning dew
With trembling knee and lip, essay
  The use and practice of the "screw."

Or see a live man take a "dead,"
  O'er Isoperimetric curves;
The brief *post mortem* may be read,
  "Of calculus upon the nerves."

O WILLIAM HAMILTON! how slow
  It crept into the Præses' bones,
That BROWN bred boys would never grow
  On differential little stones!

Lift the thin clouds, the Agora fill,
  And from the Bema catch the tone
Which wielded Athens at its will
  And shook the Macedonian throne.

Or TULLY'S hear, as SAPPHO'S lyre,
  For ARCHIAS and his art divine,
But riving, as with bolts of fire,
  The secret league of CATILINE.

The lights of ancient eloquence
  Blending their rays in one, behold;
Wit, passion, grace, colossal sense,
  In WEBSTER'S words of molten gold.

As ocean, and the heaving tide,
  As noonday, and the glorious sun,
As heavenly spirit and the bride,
  Freedom and Union are but one.

One, in the travails of the womb,
In every throb of being, one,—
One, both in glory and in gloom,
In life, in death, forever one.

We may not lift, O God, the veil,
We *would* not see the depths beyond;
But let our prayers and arms prevail,
To give us back the ancient bond.

Or fondly turn we to the words
Which from the living Master steal,
Piercing, perchance, as two-edged swords,
Yet, piercing but to probe and heal.

Within the inner temple's gates
Was wrought thy work, and built thy shrine;
The loving spirit on thee waits,
A thousand grateful hearts are thine.

O boyhood's land of dreams and hopes!
The ladder, feet of seraphs prest,
Resting upon thy radiant slopes,
Rose to the mansions of the blest.

Angels of joy, and light, and love,
Upon the youthful dreamer, wait;
The world below, the world above,
Were unto him, but one estate.

'Tis but a dream—a fleeting dream,
A ray from fading memories cast,
From graves of buried hopes a gleam
That flickers feebly,—and is past.

Such scenes the traveler delude,—
Mirages, in the desert land,
Of glassy lake, and verdant wood,
While all around is burning sand.

It was but yesterday, and Hope
Was whispering of eternal spring;
To-day, we're on the shady slope,
And Hope is folding up her wing.

And many a friend with hope as bold,
Whose buoyant step beside us trod,
Is absent from the gathered fold,
At rest,—the final rest with God.

Dear classmate of the ocean isle,
True son of sire to glory dear,
Gentle and noble, free from guile,
Or stain, GRANT PERRY, art thou here?

Scholar and statesman, wise and good,
My more than teacher, friend, and guide,
Does thy pure spirit o'er us brood?
Art thou, dear GODDARD, by our side?

None absent! all are here to-day,
For memory fills each vacant place;
Death's icy barrier melts away,
And we behold them face to face.

The President alluded to the presence of distinguished officers of the army, and called upon Major-General BURNSIDE, for a response to the following sentiment:

Our Honorary and Regular Graduates in the Army—Decus et Præsidium.

General BURNSIDE, on rising, was greeted with great applause, and cheers, and the roll of the drum, and spoke as follows:

When our nation was in danger, it became the duty of every citizen to do all in his power to aid the existing authorities in their

efforts to stay the danger. By the fulfillment of their duty, our army, I may say our gallant, efficient, army, was created; and no unimportant element of that army was constituted by the gallant volunteers from this noble State, who were almost the first to go to the Capital for its defence; and among them, were many of the distinguished graduates of this noble institution, who have performed noble and gallant service in our army, and of whom many are now performing such service; and I, as one who has been dignified and honored by the title of an honorary graduate of Brown University, beg to thank you for the kind remembrance in which you have held those graduates on this auspicious day.

But, my friends, I may be excused if I say to you that, whilst we should remember the services of these gentlemen, and the estimation in which they are held by the community, we should not forget that a duty devolves upon us which we should be induced to perform, from the same motives which induced them to go to the field. A duty devolves upon us to support and foster that army. It should be encouraged. It should be re-enforced. It is actuated by principles which have been taught to its prominent members, by this institution and kindred institutions in our country, and it is now essentially composed of a body of men who are determined to do all in their power to re-establish the authority of the government over every foot of its territory, and to see that all causes of bickering shall be forever eradicated from our social system. In order that they may be able to accomplish this, it devolves upon us to do all in our power to sustain them. There can be no such thing as the laying down of arms, or a cessation of hostilities, until the entire authority of this government is acknowledged by every citizen of our country. Any action of that kind, on the part of our people, would, my friends, I assure you, result in the overrunning of our border, and a positive, determined demand for indemnity to men who are now raising their hands against the government which never did them aught but good. There can be no such thing as compromise, until the absolute and positive authority of the government is acknowledged.

Now, my friends, you have put this army into the field, and placed it under the control and direction of prominent, successful leaders. The news of the last few days should convince every true friend to

his country, that our western army is led by as good and true a soldier as ever marched to battle; and who will dare to say that he who is in command of all our armies, is not a gallant, loyal and truthful soldier? Is there a man within the sound of my voice, who doubts the honesty and ability of Lieutenant-General GRANT? Is it not the duty of every loyal citizen of the United States, to support him? Would it not be cowardly for us to say that this rebellion cannot be crushed, and the authority of the government sustained? There is in my mind, no question of it. Our army is not a mercenary army. It is composed of our own citizens. Every praying man in the army,—and there are a great many more of them than we are apt to imagine,—I say, every praying man, in our army, asks of God, daily, almost hourly, that peace may be re-established; but whilst that desire is uppermost in his heart, no honest, loyal, and true soldier will ever consent to a division of his country.

We can do much here to encourage and re-enforce our armies in the field. They not only want numbers, but they want encouragement; and we should all cease from making discouraging remarks, from writing discouraging letters, and using influences which weaken men that we have sent to the field.

I beg that I may be excused for having dwelt so prominently upon this topic.

I will content myself with thanking you for the kind remembrance in which you are pleased to hold the graduates and honorary graduates of your institution, who have been, and are now, in the army.

The President remarked that Major JOHN HAY, of the class of 1858, had, at the request of the Committee, prepared some verses for the occasion, and, being unable to be present, had sent the lines. He called on Professor J. B. ANGELL to read them.

They are as follows:

A hundred times the bells of BROWN
  Have rung to sleep the idle summers,
And still, to-day, clangs clamoring down
  A greeting to the welcome comers.

And far, like waves of morning, pours
  Her call, in airy ripples breaking,
And wanders to the farthest shores,
  Her children's drowsy hearts awaking.

The wild vibration floats along,
  O'er heart-strings tense its magic plying,
And wakes in every breast its song
  Of love and gratitude, undying.

My heart to meet the summons leaps
  At limit of its straining tether,
Where the fresh western sunlight steeps
  In golden flame the prairie heather.

And others, happier, rise and fare
  To pass within the hallowed portal,
And see the glory shining there,
  Shrined in her steadfast eyes immortal.

What though their eyes be dim and dull,
  Their heads be white in reverend blossom;
Our Mother's smile is beautiful
  As when she bore them on her bosom!

Her heavenly forehead bears no line
  Of Time's iconoclastic fingers,
But o'er her form the grace divine
  Of deathless youth and wisdom lingers.

We fade and pass, grow faint and old,
  Till youth, and joy, and hope are banished,
And still her beauty seems to fold
  The sum of all the glory vanished.

As while TITHONUS faltered on
  The threshold of the Olympian dawnings,
Aurora's front eternal shone
  With lustre of the myriad mornings;

So joys that slip like dead leaves down,
And hopes burnt out that die in ashes,
Rise restless from their graves to crown
Our Mother's brow with fadeless flashes.

And lives wrapped in tradition's mist,
These honored halls, to-day, are haunting;
And lips by lips long withered kissed,
The Sagas of the past are chanting.

Scornful of absence's envious bar,
BROWN smiles upon the mystic meeting
Of those, her sons, who sundered far,
In brotherhood of heart are greeting:

Her wayward children, wandering on
Where setting stars are lowly burning,
But still in worship toward the dawn
That gilds their souls' dear Mecca, turning;

Or those, who armed for God's own fight,
Stand by his word through fire and slaughter,
Or bear our banner's starry light,
Far flashing through the Gulf's blue water.

For where one strikes for light and truth,
The right to aid, the wrong redressing,
The mother of his spirit's youth
Sheds o'er his soul her silent blessing.

She gained her crown a gem of flame
When KNEASS fell dead in victory gory;
New splendor blazed upon her name
When IVES' young life went out in glory!

Thus bright forever may she keep
Her fires of tolerant Freedom burning,
Till war's red eyes are charmed to sleep,
And bells ring home the boys returning.

And may she shed her radiant truth
In largess on ingenuous comers,
And hold the bloom of gracious youth
Through many a hundred tranquil summers!

The next sentiment was:

The Adopted Sons of the University—In welcoming them to her festival, our gracious Mother makes no distinction between the children of the whole, and those of the half, blood.

Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, of New York, was called on to respond. He said:

I thank you, sir, for your generous words, and you, gentlemen, for this kindly greeting. Yet I know it is not the boy who used to play over these hills, and who, later, in the grave shadow of Gray's Cambridge, and of Galileo's Padua, at Salerno and Bologna, most ancient of Universities, still fondly remembered Hope College and University Hall—it is not he whom your welcome honors, but in him the illustrious company of your adopted children, *quorum pars minima est.*

You, brothers and regular graduates, who wear your honors in the natural way, will pardon us our peculiar pride, that while our venerable Mother, in a certain sense, could not help having you, and, like other mothers, had to take you as you came, *we* are her children by choice, by adoption. Our feeling for you in the family, therefore, is much what Minerva's must have been for her sisters, the muses. They were born and painfully nurtured into adolescence. She sprang into the circle already mature. So, you were pale freshmen, modest sophomores, timid juniors, bashful seniors; you have undergone our Mother's tutoring, her marks, her suspensions, her rustications, her lectures, her punishments, her prayers, and so, painfully ascended to your A. B.s.

Three years more devoted by you to philosophical study and various profound research, made you A. M.s, for you will indignantly repudiate the malevolence of a late writer, who says that the University degree of A. M. simply implies that a man has got decently through College, and then survived three years. We, however,

have never felt our Mother's censure, but only her caresses, as we do now. We, in one instant, leaped forth full-panoplied A. M.s, D. D.s, S. T. D.s, LL. D.s, to our own delighted surprise, and the endless amazement of our incredulous friends. We, honorary graduates, without trouble to ourselves or to *Alma Mater*, are the offspring of her generous impulse. You, honored brethren and regular graduates, are the children of a prolonged Brown study! Our bond of union is scholarship. But to what end is scholarship? Let him answer, Sir PHILIP SIDNEY, the English scholar of three hundred years ago. "To what purpose should our thoughts be directed to various kinds of knowledge, unless room be afforded for putting it into practice, so that public advantage may be the result?" But while this truth is in your minds and on my tongue, while you seek among these, for whom I speak, and to whom you have granted scholastic honors, those who have given all their knowledge, all their skill to public service, I see you glance around this table, and ask, as you seek the shining example, what MCDOWELL, looking for the tried soldier, asked, when he saw, at the first Bull Run, that there was to be sharp fighting. He rose in his saddle; his eyes swept the field; the words leaped from his lips— "Where is BURNSIDE?"

One more, sir. Another of your children, by adoption, is not here. No man of all our statesmen, more scholarly than he. When all shook, he was steadfast. When all was dark, his eye flashed victory. You have invited him to-day, but he cannot come, for he is putting his various kinds of knowledge into practice. Yet, he sends a message. He spoke in the appalling tumult of the opening war. It was the clear bugle-call of heroic loyalty that rang triumphant through that fierce yell of rebellion, and brought the bewildered nation to its feet: "If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

Yes, sir, we meet as scholars, but with no forced or timorous avoidance of the solemn thought of the hour. It is an insult to literature and to man, to whisper, during a fierce contest for civil order, that politics are unfavorable to literary leisure. Is the scholar a sheep, that he should bleat peace when the wolves are abroad? Literary leisure! To what, in the name of justice, *is* literary leisure favorable, bought at such cost of manhood as that? There is no fairer passage in the life of our University, than the brief record in our

brother ARNOLD'S history, that when the enemy landed in Newport in 1776: "The College exercises were suspended, and the building was occupied as barracks, and afterwards, as a military hospital." I do not doubt that the College would respond now as it responded then; and, meanwhile, that the enemy is farther away, I am glad to believe that Hope College and University Hall are each barracks four stories high, crowded with sons of liberty, and that Manning and Rhode Island Halls are not only schools of learning, but hospitals for the thorough cure of lame loyalty and paralytic patriotism.

It has too long been the reproach of scholars that they were parasitic,—content to be the ornaments, not the springs of political power, nourishing a false and, therefore, fatal conservatism. But the artist, MICHAEL ANGELO, is never a nobler figure than when strengthening the walls of Florence against her foes, and ARCHIMEDES never manlier than when he puts various kinds of knowledge into practice that public advantage may be the result, by burning the hostile Roman fleet with mirrors. *Se non e vero, e ben trovato.* If the story be not true, it shows the instinct of the heart, the popular instinct, that, in every time of emergency, the men who go ahead should be the educated and the intelligent.

Let who will, therefore, plead, with MONTAIGNE, that politics are not favorable to literary leisure, and so withdraw to their chateaux and literary leisures. Not so did JOHN MILTON, greatest of English scholars, in the civil wars of England. His was no fugitive, no cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed. Forever reverend in the history of scholars—all the glory of genius, all the spoils of learning, he laid upon the altar of patriotism, giving the power of the poet and the accomplishment of the scholar to the duty of the patriot. And, sir, no more splendid vision did the sightless bard behold, than that which the patriot MILTON saw, and which, at this very moment, while the land shakes with the glad exultation of national victory, we may seize from his lips as a prophecy:

"Methinks I see in my mind, a noble and puissant nation, rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks; methinks I see her as an eagle muing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazzled eyes at the full midday beam; purging and unscaling her long abused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance; while the whole noise of timorous and flocking birds, with those also that love the twilight, flutter about, amazed at what she

means, and in their envious gabble would prognosticate a year of sects and schisms."

Such be our satisfaction, sir and brothers; such be the vision that we behold to-day, on this academic mount. And as we go hence, to-morrow, let it be our *Alma Mater's* joyful pride that she sees us truer to God, truer to man, truer to our country, because we are scholars, and because her hand of benediction has been laid upon our heads.

The following sentiment was read by the President of the Day:

"*The Memory of the Founders and Benefactors of the University*— It stands, to-day, a monument to their liberality, and their devotion to the interests of good learning."

Rev. Dr. CASWELL responded as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT:—After it was intimated to me, by the Committee of Arrangements, that I should be expected to respond to this sentiment, I could not help turning over in my mind several things, which I thought it would be pertinent to say on this subject. But the lateness of the hour constrains me to throw aside, entirely, what I had intended to utter; and what I now have to say must be wholly independent of that design.

We are here, my brethren, to honor the Founders of this University. We have been delighted in listening to the pleasing reminiscences of a hundred years, and no man more so than myself. But let us come back to the business of this day,—that of honoring the Founders and Benefactors of this institution. What did they do a hundred years ago? And what have they done since?

A hundred years ago, a few Christian people in this State, of different denominations, happily living together in peace, united their efforts in the establishment of this College. How far this spirit of amity was due to the society of Friends, then numerous and influential in the community,—and whose forbearance and charity enabled

them to live in peace, with any body not bent upon quarreling,—I do not know. I think, however, it was mainly due to the general prevalence, in Rhode Island, of the sentiment, which seems indigenous to the soil, that a difference of religious opinions among neighbors is no ground of offence, and no bar to co-operation, in works for the public good wherein all are agreed. These Christian people, as I said, determined to unite their labors to establish, in the language of the Charter, "a catholic, comprehensive and liberal institution." For reasons, deemed by them good and sufficient, they agreed to give to one of these denominations the ascendency in its management, at the same time, guaranteeing to all the others rights and privileges, which should not be violated or infringed, through all time. Jealous, moreover, of the religious liberty of all, they further provided that no religious test should ever be admitted into the institution; and further, that all students, without regard to religious opinions, should be admitted on perfectly free and equal terms. *And this they called "a catholic, comprehensive and liberal institution."* Is there any one here, to-day, to dispute the title? The institution has been maintained on the principles of its Founders, from its commencement to the present time. And, though small in its beginnings, it has, by the ability of its teachers and the munificence of its benefactors, attained the very honorable position which it now holds among our American Colleges.

We are now entering upon the threshhold of a second century of its history. Are we ready for the campaign? Have we all the requisites for a successful career in the century before us? We, who stand here, to-day, will not see its termination. But those, who come after us will stand on this hill, green with verdure and fresh as now, and speak of this day, and of these proceedings, and of the men here assembled. Can you doubt it? Can you doubt that Literature, Science, Freedom and Liberty will flourish here a hundred years to come? I do not in the least. I have faith in Providence, in public virtue, in Christian charity. I believe the men who shall stand here a hundred years hence, will look abroad and bless God for the prosperity of the second century of Brown University.

But this prosperity will not be achieved by a miracle. It will be done by the co-operation of men,—of men capable of feeling the power of a great purpose; of men, not cramped and shackled, and

bound down to the selfish and sordid enjoyments of the world, but ready to give themselves, nay, sacrifice themselves, to an object which will be honored in all time. To carry a great purpose into effect, there must be liberality and self-sacrifice.

I would ask, then, is our *Alma Mater* all ready to enter upon her second century of honored service? Has she all the appliances she needs for philosophical research; all the books she needs for critical, philological, historical progress? Has she the means of commanding and retaining the best talent on her corps of instruction? Or is she in danger of losing one and another of her able professors for some more lucrative employment?

Gentlemen, this is the age and the time for generous sacrifices. Institutions of learning, devoted to the interests of civilization and Christianity, will demand our warmest support. Will devotion, think you, to the mere business of gathering and hoarding the dust that perishes with the using, accord with the requirements of the age?

Gentlemen, we want endowments for this University, in order that we may carry high science to the door of the humblest citizen—that no gifted poor young man, who aspires to eminence, may be denied the privilege and opportunity of attaining to it. No poor man ever could pay the cost of his education; it is not expected. If that were the rule, none but the affluent could ever enjoy the benefit of high culture. The object of endowments is, that liberal culture in science and literature may be accessible to the sons of the humblest citizens; nay, to the alien and the stranger that is within our borders. This was the object of the founders. This truly noble object can be accomplished. Will there ever be a better time to do it, than now?

Will the gentlemen here present be content to retire from this hill without leaving some memorial of their interest in their *Alma Mater?* To these honored and liberal Alumni, I would respectfully say, will it be creditable to us, to allow this day to pass without a united effort to do something to signalize this rare, this grand occasion, and make it stand out, in the history of the University, as a beacon light to coming generations?

When it was suggested to me that I should say a few words in honor of the Founders, I replied that the corollary to such a speech

would be a call for further endowments; and if we could find the man who would head a subscription with five or ten thousand dollars, I would speak with all my heart. I think the least that we ought to do, is to raise thirty thousand dollars for the endowment of a professorship. I am willing to say twice or treble that amount, for two or three of them. And now, gentlemen, I will give one thousand dollars for the endowment of a professorship, provided you will find others within thirty days, who will give twenty-nine thousand more. This will be an enduring memorial to leave behind us. Can we better honor the Founders of the University, or better honor ourselves? Who has ever looked upon the beautiful monument of James Watt, in Westminster Abbey, and not felt that the English people did honor to themselves in thus honoring the memory of that great mechanician? Who has ever looked upon the splendid monument of Walter Scott, in Edinburg, and not felt that the Athens of Scotland exalted her own fame in honoring him, whose magic pen has charmed the world? Who has ever looked upon the beautiful monument to the Martyrs, in old Oxford—to Latimer, Ridley and Cranmer, whose ashes mingle with the common dust of her streets—and not felt that this monument was, if not her crowning glory, essential to the completeness of her fame. I confess, that her classic shades, her velvet "quads," her moss grown and crumbling edifices, even her great Bodleian Library, failed to make so deep an impression on my mind, as her monument to the Martyrs of our holy faith. We may commemorate our Founders and Benefactors by rearing to their memories enduring monuments of brass and stone. But we may—to do better than this—imitate their example, and link our names for all time, with some of the best names of our State and country.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, it was now deemed inexpedient to prolong the exercises. The assembly were, therefore, dismissed with the benediction by the Chaplain of the Day.

Several gentlemen, who had been invited to speak, were thus prevented from doing so. They, however, at the request of the Committee, spoke at the Commencement Din-

ner, on the following day; and their remarks, as belonging to the Exercises of the Centennial Celebration, are subjoined.

President SEARS called upon the Hon. HENRY B. ANTHONY, United States Senator from Rhode Island, to speak.

Mr. ANTHONY referred to the time, one hundred years ago, when wise and liberal men laid the foundations of this institution; when this city was little more than a flourishing commercial village; when the American colonies were the loyal dependencies of GEORGE III; and, in all the Continent, there was not one independent government; when the BOURBON sat secure on the throne of France, and FREDERICK was enlarging the boundaries and consolidating the power of Prussia. How mighty the changes! How has the whole face of society and civilization been altered?

A hundred years from this day—we will not doubt it—another assembly will gather on this spot, to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary, as we have celebrated the hundredth, of this University. Of all that number, there will not be one who now breathes the breath of life. Some venerable man may relate that he remembers to have heard his father speak of this presence and this scene,—how we paused, in the midst of civil war, to exchange fraternal greetings around the table of our *Alma Mater*, and to thank God for the blessings of learning and science. How will they look back upon the century that is to come, as we look back upon that which has gone? What events will occur to them, and in what quarter of the world, to correspond with the rise and power of the American States; the emancipation of the Spanish American colonies; the overthrow of the BOURBONS; the wonderful career of NAPOLEON, with all its consequences to all Europe; the introduction of western civilization into India; the commencement of the civilization of Africa; the opening of China and Japan? What triumphs of mechanism and science, like the steam engine, the power printing press, the railroad, the magnetic telegraph, and the hundreds of inventions that make wood and iron do the work of human hands, and bind the elements to the service of man? Vain speculations! It is not given to human eyes to penetrate the thick darkness that hangs over the future!

But a portion of the history that is to come, is within our own control; not the event—that is with God alone—but the record that we shall leave for ourselves, the testimony that we shall compel from those that come after us. To us, of the living generation, have been committed interests of humanity and civilization, as high as have ever been entrusted to human keeping. It is for us to say whether the work accomplished by our fathers shall be protected and carried on and consummated, or whether their toil and sacrifices were in vain, and their wisdom was folly, because they trusted in us. However great may be the events of the century in which we live, it cannot be doubted that those now passing before our eyes will form a conspicuous part of its history; and those who participate in them will be remembered, for good or for evil. The humblest may say "*non omnis moriar;*" the least can find no obscurity that will not be lighted up by the fires of this great conflagration. I would not have the presumption to remind those whom I am addressing, of their duties in this great emergency. Enough that we all understand that our highest public duty is, to maintain the authority of this government and the integrity of these States. Thus shall we prove that our fathers were not mistaken when they believed that man was fit for self government, and that those who were to follow them would vindicate it. Thus shall we prove that history and philosophy are not wrong, when they teach us that civilization advances with more rapid strides, and scatters its blessings with more liberal hands, under institutions where labor is sweetened by the hope of reward, and dignified by the consciousness of independence.

The President referred pleasantly to a College acquaintance, and introduced the Hon. LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, Senator in Congress, from Connecticut, who spoke substantially as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:—It is not my privilege to be often present at these Commencement festivals, this being the first, I believe, which I have attended since you have presided over this institution. On this occasion, it being an anniversary of so much interest to all the sons of the institution, I felt that in coming, I was but performing a

most grateful, filial duty. I profess an attachment to these scenes and to this institution. No man, after the lapse of thirty years, can go back to the scenes of his early education, without the deepest emotions. If he can, I do not envy him his feelings. We call the institution where we graduate, our *Alma Mater*,—using that, I suppose, as a generic term, to describe all the advantages embraced in our collegiate education. I propose to allude more particularly to him who presided over it at the time I was graduated, your own immediate predecessor, and, as he is not here, I can with the more freedom, and without indelicacy, say that I owe to that man more than to any other, now living in the world. I feel it to be a duty, as it certainly is a pleasure, for me to acknowledge it here.

The institution, sir, that is now one hundred years old, had its origin in troublous times. The difficulties between the American colonies and the parent country, were then assuming a serious attitude. It had been proposed to tax the colonies. Sir ROBERT WALPOLE, the Prime Minister of England, when the suggestion was made to him, replied, with wisdom, "I will leave that to those who have more courage than I have." His successors, if they had more courage, had not more wisdom, at least, in that particular; but Lord GRENVILLE, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in March, 1764, just before the incorporation of this institution, gave notice in Parliament, that he would apply the stamp act to the colonies, and that stamp act imposed a tax even upon College diplomas. It became a law in March, 1765, the first year of the existence of this institution, and we all know what followed,—the long years of trial of the Revolution, during which time the labors of this University, as a literary institution, were suspended. It was used for barracks for soldiers, and not until after several years had passed, were these literary labors resumed. After the lapse of a hundred years, we find that the institution has made progress, has prospered, prospered wonderfully. Our country, too, has prospered wonderfully, although now we are under the dark cloud of war, calamity and affliction. I have faith in our country and in God, that we shall come out of this war as we came out of the Revolution, come out of it as gold comes out of the fire, and that our career through the centuries to come, will be resplendent and glorious.

One peculiarity of this institution, is its independence of State

patronage. This has its advantages as well as its disadvantages. No endowment from the State, as such, I believe, has ever been bestowed upon it. On the whole, I think the College has been the gainer by its independence. It has gained an independence, a self-reliance and energy, for the lack of which, the old Universities of Oxford and Cambridge now languish.

Though the State has done so little for the College, the College has done very much for the State and the Nation. I will not enlarge upon this subject, but will say that every son of this institution may feel an honest pride, in looking over her triennial catalogue, to see how many have been distinguished for their public services. I will name but two. The name of WHEATON, as a publicist, stands certainly among the first in modern times. No writer on public law has a higher or better deserved reputation than HENRY WHEATON. In England and Continental Europe, he is recognized as an authority, and as the very highest authority. Certainly, no name, in modern times, stands higher. The name of MARCY, as a statesman, may be pointed to by every member of this University, with an honest pride. The papers which emanated from that distinguished man, when he presided over the Department of State of the United States, may be compared with those of the most gifted minds which have had charge of the foreign office in Downing Street, with those of the ablest ministers of foreign affairs of France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, without disadvantage to our statesman. It is needless, were there time, that I should allude to the great number of those who have gone forth from here, who have graced the pulpit, the bench, the bar; who have adorned the practice of medicine; who have occupied proud positions in mercantile and manufacturing life, in the walks of business and among the artists. In every branch of honor and industry, the sons of this institution have not been behind the foremost; and I take, Mr. President, great pleasure here, on her hundredth birth-day, in alluding to it.

My friend (Senator ANTHONY) has alluded to the hundred years that are to come. We and our children will all have passed away. No one, having the most vivid imagination, can form any picture of the events which are to occur within that period.

We may hope—I think we are entitled to hope—that this institution will be celebrating its second centennial, with additional pomp,

and pride, and glory, to the present; and, I trust, through the coming centuries these celebrations will increase in honor, as the institution will increase in usefulness until the years shall end.

The following poem by the Rev. M. A. D'W. Howe, D. D., of the class of 1828, was prepared for the Centennial Dinner. Dr. Howe was called away on Commencement morning, and therefore could not read it at the dinner on that day.

Golden were the mists of morning,
When we gained this classic height;
Hopes of life, afar, were dawning
All roseate and bright!
No cloudlet ventured on the sky,
The Heavens were only Light.

We sported,—merry brothers all,—
We toiled with book and pen,
Constant at Chapel and in Hall,
Aspiring to be men:—
The weight of manhood's cares and griefs
We had not tested then.

We learned to love the fostering care
To which we came with dread:
Our step-dame wore a haughty air,
And moved with queenly tread;
Yet, still, a Mother's heart o'er all
Its gentle influence shed.

We fretted at her wise restraints,
And called her rules severe;
Wearied our friends with sharp complaints,
And vexed the public ear;

Because "Old Prex" in all our scrapes
Was certain to appear.

We tarried in our cloister bounds
Through Morn, and Eve, and Night,
Till Tutors, on their mousing rounds,
Had seen that all was right;
Then sallied forth to greet our friends
Or snatch a social bite:

But wheresoe'er we went, were sure
An "O. P. F.," to meet,
Just passing by the open door,
As we regained the street;
Or loitering near the oyster shop
To note our sly retreat.

Next day the "sweep," brought compliments
From mid-division room,
Where sat "Old Prex," with brow immense,
Looking exceeding glum—
Requesting that all passengers
To pay their fare would come!

The vigor of the new regime
Found us in frolic mood;
For in King Asa's, it would seem,
(Tradition calls him good,)
All loved the gentle Sceptre's sway,
But none in reverence stood.

So when the "man of all work" came—
Prof., President and Proctor—
Still, to perpetuate our game,
We tussled with the Doctor.
Our Mother blushed,—her wayward boys
So mortified and shocked her.

We raved about the merit-roll,
  Which meted out our rank
So equably, the veriest fool
  Chafed on the foremost's flank:
We thought "500" worth scarce more
  Than "minus" or a blank.

'Tis past!—The years with lessons rife,
  Have taught that they who can—
Crowned conq'rors in the common strife—
  Are but a few steps in the van
Of mates who, in the rank and file,
  Pursue the march of life.

We've learned that College discipline
  Alike of mind and will,—
As sapling oaks their strength begin
  'Mid storms the flowers that kill,—
Must buffet oft those manly gifts
  Which Heaven ordains to win.

Our grateful hearts gush out to-day
  To bless that steadfast hand
Which curbed us on our devious way;
  And fitted us to stand,
Each in his lot—to rule or serve—
  True patriots of the land.

So, here upon the old domain,
  From distant fields we come;
These groves of Academe regain,
  And breathe once more at home,
To sun in Alma Mater's smile,
  The hearts that never roam.

Those slender Elms that scarce had thrown
  A shadow on the "Green,"

To stately forests now have grown,
With graceful paths between;
And Halls of Science, deftly reared,
Peer through the leafy screen.

And what a regiment of boys
Our step-dame since has drilled!
If all have made one-half the noise
With which the house we filled,
We wonder she has not gone mad,
Or died—of frolic killed.

Perennial are the vital Springs
With which her life-tide flows:
Her voice with wonted accents rings,
Her hand its cunning knows,
And on her cheek, still fair and smooth,
In freshness blooms the rose.

We hail her in her ripened age,—
Her still unblighted youth!
Defiant of the assailant's rage,
The slanderer's venomed tooth,
We pledge her through her after years
Her children's love and truth.

For some of us life's westering sun
Sinks hastening down the heaven,
And where the morning lustre shone
Glow red tints of the even;
While to the Mother of us all
Meridian light is given.

More fruit in age may she bring forth;
Her quiver fullness crown;
The Sarah of the hopeful North—
Her sons in every town;
Till Smiths and Joneses quail before
The family of Brown.

In response to the sentiment—"*The Profession of Instruction*,"—

Professor JOHN L. LINCOLN spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:—It is a large and inviting theme, to which you have called me; but, various and important as are its bearings upon this occasion, I shall not, at this late hour, presume to attempt its discussion. I beg, however, to make my acknowledgments for the honor done me, in being asked to represent my colleagues in the Faculty, and the large body of the sons of the University, who are engaged in teaching, and to offer some remarks touching the profession to which we belong. Others there are here, I am well aware, on whom this agreeable task might have more fitly fallen; but on no one, I venture to say, who is more attached to the profession than myself, or who cherishes a deeper sense of its intrinsic nobleness, and the glorious possibilities it offers of honor and usefulness. It is, sir, a quiet and peaceful vocation; moving in an unobtrusive sphere, remote from the fields of activity on which the brilliant prizes of the world are fought for and won; and yet, I conceive that every teacher, who is laboring faithfully, according to the measure of his ability and his opportunities, is helping to rear up what constitutes the true dignity and power of any State,—the "men, the high-minded men" who, in the well known words of the great English Poet, are "fitted by a complete and generous education, to perform justly, skillfully, and magnanimously, the great offices, both public and private, of peace and of war." The teacher need not complain,—his friends need not complain for him,—that the world yields his profession an inferior recompense, in comparison with other professions, in emolument, in influence, or in social estimation. He has not, indeed, any special passion above his fellow-mortals, for poverty and obscurity; and yet his services, if conceived and wrought out, after any just ideal, are not to be weighed in gold and silver, are ill recompensed by station or by fame. In this profession, as in that sacred one, to which it is so nearly allied, there must be, I think, with him who would work in it worthily and well, something of an inward call, the genuine *vocatio interna;* he must be drawn to it by the instincts of his nature, and by the ruling forces of his character; and he must find in himself, and in the exercise of his

profession, his best and most honorable reward. To enter with a ready sympathy into the aspirations of his pupils, at a time when their minds are glowing with all the ardor of youth,—

> "Cum spes arrectae juvenum, exultantiaque hausit
> Corda pavor pulsans, laudumque immensa cupido,"—

and to give those tremulous aspirations a right direction; to repress all evil impulses by a firm but kind control, and to give the fullest play to all impulses for good; to stand with them on the threshhold of the world, where so many paths are opening out, all bright with the hues of hope, and to point the way only to those which lead to lasting distinction; to watch over and aid the development of their powers, and to expand, invigorate and enrich them; to seek to infuse into every study, every lesson, every exercise, a living sense of duty, and to make all student-life significant with that earnestness, which comes of the conviction of living ever in "the great Taskmaster's eye;"—in a word, to strive, by all the resources of good learning, all the appliances of discipline and instruction, and by the influences of a good life, to build up in them a true Christian manhood,—these things, and such as these, which enter into the aims and qualifications of a teacher, carry with them their own exceeding great reward.

Some trials, certainly there are, Mr. President, which belong to the teacher's vocation; trials which grow out of the wayward tendencies of youth, and of human nature, too, and as old as the oldest of us here, ay, as the oldest man and the oldest woman of the race. On these, however, I have no desire to dwell; suffice it to say, that, for my part, I know of no trials incident to the profession, which need ever awaken despondency, no difficulties that will not yield to the ministry of patience, united with love and hope, and with faith in the power of truth and religion, and in the gracious blessing of God. But it were easy, and very pleasant, too, were the time allowed me, to turn you to the bright side of the teacher's life,—to bring out to view some of the glad things that go to cheer and bless his lot. And of these, perhaps, he counts among the chiefest, the friendships of his pupils, begun with them in those early, quiet days of studious youth, and carried forward into busy manhood, unbroken and unchanged amidst all the perplexing and fluctuating experiences of active life,—the testimonies of their grateful remembrance of

those by-gone years of instruction and study, which now and then come back to him across the ever-lengthening distance of time, and yield him an intense satisfaction. And what a delight is it to a teacher, what a rich encouragement, to see sons of the institution which has been, for many years, the scene of his cherished labors, filling honorable positions in the world, and with the lapse of time, and the changes of life, loyal ever to the place of their early training, true to the spirit of its education, and striving to implant in other minds the seeds of good learning, of virtue and of religion, which, in former years, were there implanted in their own! These are the glad things, that can light up the darkest skies of a teacher's life; these—to use the words of a great English Master of our time —these are "the stars of nobleness, which are so cheering amid the darkness, that one is inclined to stick to the ship again, and have another good try at getting her about."

Mr. President, you have asked me to speak, in illustration of the theme, of my own College instructors; a glad task to one, whose fortune it has been, as mine, to have had teachers entitled to his lasting respect. I listened, sir, yesterday, with delight, as you carried us back to the past, and rehearsed the virtues and services of the early instructors of the College. But from those venerated forms, and the scenes in which they moved, as they rose up at your words before the imagination, I turned to forms and scenes familiar to my own experience. I thought of the chief of my own College days, the teacher of so many successive classes; I thought, too, of the corps of instructors by whom he was surrounded; and I rejoiced in the conviction that those men of the early days of the College, had had their worthy successors. It has been my fortune, to be associated as an instructor with those honored men, whom I had learned, as a pupil, to know and love, and gladly would I give utterance, here, to all my feelings towards them. And yet, I hardly know how I may utter in their presence, here, all that I have in my heart to say; and, besides, they are too well known to you all, to need any words of mine to do them honor. All these instructors, with a single exception—long may it remain so—have now retired from the places which had known them so well,—two of them only within the last year. One only has passed away from the land of the living; that accomplished man, who filled for so many years and

with such honor, the Chair of Belles Lettres: snatched away so suddenly, as we sadly remember, in the maturity of his years and fame,—those lips, whose elegant speech had touched nothing but to adorn, hushed in a moment to eternal silence! Who of us shall forget the genial wit and wisdom, and the scholarly grace of GODDARD —that master of composition, in its theory and its practice, who knew so well how to embody wise thoughts and just sentiments in a diction of equal vigor and beauty, like "apples of gold in pictures of silver!" The mantle of that departed teacher and scholar worthily fell upon him, my earliest College instructor, who has recently resigned his place, after a long and most efficient career of usefulness as a Professor. He will be remembered, especially by the men of my class, as he entered upon his official career on the day when we entered College, and was our tutor during the first term in all our studies, and when we came to graduate, superintended, for the first time, the exercises at the church. He will be remembered, too, by the men of many classes, and by all the friends of the University, for the interest he has always shown in everything pertaining to its welfare, and especially for the rare skill and taste, and marked success, with which he has given tone and character, for so many years, to the literary style of the College, as shown in its public exercises at our Exhibitions and Commencements. And let me not be silent of him, not with us here, to-day, now many years resident in England, who was so long known here as Professor of Ancient Languages, or—to adopt, with ELTON'S name in mind, the Scotch style of this chair,—Professor of "Humanity." We shall not forget—we seem to hear them now—those elegant lectures of his, in which he discoursed upon the great names of Greek and Roman letters; still less shall we forget the uniform kindness and urbanity of manners, which characterized all his intercourse with his pupils. And would, sir, that I could speak, in fitting terms of gratitude and love, of our Professor of Mathematics, our teacher and never-failing friend; identified for so many years with every thing pertaining to the welfare of the College; so long its Senior Professor,—his face a perpetual benediction at our annual gatherings. We shall cherish him in memory, not merely for his attainments and services in science, known in this and other lands; we shall remember and love him, because on all occasions he stood before us, the model of a

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Christian gentleman. Many are the things I have in my heart to say of him, but my mind dwells upon this, which, perhaps, may sum up the whole, that to know him as a teacher, and to honor and love him as a man, makes, in itself, a truly liberal education.

And what, sir, shall I say, what can I add to all that has been said, yesterday and to-day, of our President; so venerated then as an instructor, yet more venerated during these many subsequent years, and now, most of all, when we know, better than ever, that we owe to him more than to any other man, the moulding intellectual influence, that has made us what we are? Mine, indeed, it cannot be, to add a single leaf to the well earned laurels, that, ever fresh, adorn that honored brow; but his name I count the crowning illustration of my theme, and, in closing, I may say a word of him as a teacher,—that relation, in which he is best known by all here present, best known throughout the country. Who, sir, of all the eminent instructors of our land, has done so much as he, to elevate our vocation, and to give it dignity and worth, and a fixed place as a profession? Hundreds and thousands of teachers, if their voices could be heard here, to-day, would pronounce their grateful benedictions upon him, who has, with a luminous clearness, unfolded the principles which make education a science, and by long continued labors and example, has taught them how to employ it as an art.

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